Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1835. [No. 2,453.

Racket Court
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS
ON THE
ESPLANADE.

COWASJEE MUNCHERJEE AND CO. respectfully beg leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Presidency, and those who may arrive from Outstations, that they have taken the *Racket Court and Billiard Rooms on the Esplanade*, which will be reopened on the 1st proximo; and, in soliciting the patronage of a liberal public, they pledge themselves that it will be conducted on such principles as to ensure satisfaction.—Dinner, Tiffin, &c. &c. provided at the shortest notice. Further particulars will be made known at the Rooms, from the 26th instant, where the rules and charges are exhibited.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1835.

UPWARDS of two thirds of the Subscribers to the above publication having requested that it be carefully corrected up to the 31st Dec. last inclusive, the Compiler begs to intimate that this suggestion has been attended to; his object being rather to be the medium of conveying correct information at a late date, than what may bear a different character at an earlier period. The *Directory* is now in the Press, and it is expected that it will be ready for delivery by the end of the month.

COLABA, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of SUCCARAM MADOWJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Tailor, deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, be granted to SEWRAM SUCCARAM, the eldest Son of the said deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 15th day of January, 1835.

HENRY COLLINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

जाहीरखबर

श्रीमुंबईचे सुप्रीम कॅर्ट जुडीकेटर मध्यें अर्ज केला आहे कि कैलास वासी सखाराम माहादजी शिंपी मुंबईकर यांचो सर्व मुंबईतली माल मीळकतीची अमलबारी सिवराम सखाराम कैलास वासी याचां वडील पुत्र यास दावी झणुन हे सर्वांस जाहीर व्हावें तारीख १५ जानेवारी सन १८३५

हेरी कालीनस
अर्ज करणाराचा वकील

MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has removed his Millinery Shop into the Premises adjoining to Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co's. Office, and next door to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons' Auction Rooms.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CAPEL ARTHUR HANBURY TRACY, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, Esquire, deceased, may be granted to *William Fenwick*, Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 19th day of Janv., 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAMCHUNDER RAGOBA has agreed to mortgage with Mr. ROZAR DE SOUZA, a piece of land, or ground, and garden, together with trees thereon, situate lying and being at Byculla, opposite to the new Church, without the Fort Walls of Bombay. Any person or persons having any mortgage, claim or demand, or inheritable right thereon, he, she, or they, are hereby required to notify the same to *Mr. J. P. Larkins*, Attorney at Law, for the Mortgagee, at his office, in the Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom;—Dated this 20th day of January, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 22nd January, 1835, YATES and Co. will sell, by public auction, about 13,000 Cornelian Red and White Necklaces on account of those concerned; Russia Duck of different qualities, 100 pieces of Long Cloth, Cambrics, 50 Dozen Goblets, Wine, Claret, and Liquor Glasses, Foolscap Paper, 150 Gross of Wooden Pencils, sundry rejected Oilmans' Stores, Scarlet Woolens, and 200 Gross of Tobacco Pipes, &c. &c.

Various articles of furniture.

AT 1. P. M.

A very excellent Buggy Horse, a Poney, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

MEDOW STREET, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10⅛d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER and Co's. Godown's,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, 1833, Rs. 6 per dozen.
Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per doz.
Brandy, Rupees 3 per Gallon.
Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per gallon. or Rs. 25 per dozen.
Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.
Hock, at Rs. 25 per ditto.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

SALE OF BEER, WINES, &c.

BY Public Auction.—On Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 300 dozens of bottled Pale Ale, from Messrs. Hibberts and Co. of London, and about 350 dozens of French Claret of the following denominations:—viz. "Ranzan Margaux," "Grand La'fitte." and La'fitte."

The above are sold to close an account, and are recommended to public notice. Samples may be had for payment, at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

On the same day, will be put up a variety of other property, particulars of which will be hereafter made known.

NESBITT LANE, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(Having been postponed from Monday the 19th Inst.)

ON Monday next, the 26th inst. 1835, at 4 P. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co. will sell, by public auction, on the premises, the whole of the House and Ground in Tamarind Lane, (within the Fort) the property of the Estate of the late Mr. J. O'Donnell, by order of the Executrix.

A plan of the Premises may be seen on application at the office of the Advertizers, and all particulars regarding terms of sale, &c., made known.

The property can be viewed on application to the tenant now in occupation—Mrs. Le Morey.

NESBITT LANE, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. W. W. BECK begs to acquaint his friends, and the community at large, that with a view of assisting an Orphan Family, he has, from the 1st instant, taken upon himself the charge of Mrs. TADMAN's Bakery, which he confidently hopes a benevolent and liberal Public will continue to support (it being the Widow's only source of maintenance for herself and children), and which he pledges himself to conduct in a manner to afford every possible satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which he may be honored. The premises having lately undergone various improvements and repairs, are now in a most efficient state for all the purposes of a Bakery, either in regard to cleanliness or commodiousness.

FORBES' STREET, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

A CARD.

MRS. TADMAN, in returning her most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage she as hitherto received from an indulgent public, begs to state, that her declining health and other difficulties having rendered her incapable of continuing the management of her Bakery, she has been constrained to make a transfer thereof to Mr. BECK, of the firm of Messrs. BECK and Co., who has kindly stepped forward with a helping hand to aid her and her family, and to whom she earnestly solicits that encouragement and support which she has received for eighteen years past. All orders addressed to Mr. B. in the Fort, and at the Bakery, will be promptly attended to.

FORBES' STREET, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London, touching at the Cape.

THE fine new Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons, JOSEPH ANDREWS, H. C. S., Commander, is expected from Calcutta early in January, and will be despatched in all February: has a Surgeon attached. Plans of the cabins may be had on application to *Gisborne, Menzies and Co.*

RAMPART ROW, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

For Passage only to London.

THE Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander: is daily expected, and will be dispatched in the first week of March.—Apply to Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, of whom plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had, and which carries a Surgeon.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK Commander: will sail on 26th instant. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double galleries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of *Adam, Skinner and Co.*

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

For London, touching at the Cape.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN Commander: will sail on the 25th January, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodations, and will call on the Coast, if inducement offers. Apply to the Commander, at Messrs. *Remington and Co's.* Office.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan.*, 1835.

For London, touching at Ceylon.

THE fine teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER Commander: will sail on the 31st inst., and under positive engagement not to remain longer at Ceylon than *eight* days. For passage only, apply to Captain *Loader*, at the Office of *McGregor Edmond and Co.*

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan*, 1835.

Passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Barque SOOBROW, Burthen, 250 tons, WILLOUGHBY SMITH Commander: will sail for the above port on or before the 8th of next month, and has good accommodations for a few Passengers.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. *Owen and Co.*, or to the *Commander* on board.

BOMBAY, 21*st Jan*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the property belonging to the late BYRAMJEE HEERJEE and CURSETJEE HEERJEE, situated within the Town Walls, in Barber Street, is to be transferred to the name and title of the former's Son, SORABJEE BYRAMJEE. If any person or persons concerned in it do not make known the same to the Collector of Land Revenue, within fourteen days from the date hereof, they will be precluded therefrom.

BOMBAY, 19*th Jan.*, 1835.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—*Sixth Class.*—A dividend of Sa. Rs. 350 per share is now payable to Subscribers or their representatives, on production of the original Certificates of Admission, accompanied by evidence nominee's existence and identity.

(Signed) H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *6th January*, 1835.

FOR Sale, or Rent, for 12 months certain, at Poonah, the property of Captain STOKOE! for particulars, apply to Captain LONG, Commanding the Poonah Provincial Battalion of Police.

Viz. One large commodious Bungalow, with Coach-house, three Stall Stable, Godown, Dispense, Pijeon or Poultry Rooms, with several other convenient Out, houses, an extensive kitchen, a flower or fruit Garden, containing Orange, Grape, Pomegranette, Guavaus, Limes, &c; the flooring of the Bungalow is covered with bamboo matting, over them Dungree flowered carpet.

Detached in the same Compound is one small Bungalow, consisting of one Dining Room, one Bed Room, one Bathing Room, one small Store Room.

Bungalows to be sold for 3,000 Rupees.

Rented for 100 rupees per month, 12 months certain.

PRIME SODA WATER.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate, that they are now manufacturing the above article with new and powerful machinery, lately imported, which enables them to produce it of a quality equal to any in the world.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, will be promptly attended to.

SPRAGUE, FRITH AND Co.
BOMBAY, *21st Jan.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THAT well known, large, and commodious House in Apollo Street, occupied for many years by the late Mr. BROOKES, and excellently adapted either for a place of business, or a Dwelling House. For particulars and terms, application may be made to Manackjee Limjee, or Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., at the office of the latter, in the Fort.

BOMBAY, *21st Jan.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 2
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 1
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *21st Jan.*, 1835.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.		Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130¼		130½
First 5 percent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	108½		108
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	108		107½
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....			
Second five per cent Loan.....	110¼	*at*	101
Third five per cent Loan.....	110½		110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108		107½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼		101
Canton Bills,.....	210½		210
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	221½		221
Sovereign each,.....	11		10[illegible]

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Jany. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 21st Wednesday.....	3 41	4 5
" 22d Thursday.....	4 29	4 53
" 23d Friday.....	5 19	5 52

To Correspondents.

A "Subscriber" at Belgaum seems to have forgot that we are in the habit of perusing all the Madras papers, or he would scarcely have put himself to the trouble of cutting out an extract from the Male Asylum Herald, and us to the expense of postage for the same, unless he had some specific object in view.—As it is, laying aside the "plural unit," we must exclaim with the man in the Comedy "Davus sum, non Oedipus."

Many applications having been made to us by persons at Outstations for copies of the Calendar for the present year, we beg leave to inform them that no Calendar has been issued from this press since 1833; notwithstanding, we shall happy to supply gentlemen having accounts with us, with copies of a Calendar which is now in the press, corrected up to the 31st Dec., and which (as will be seen by an Advertisement in our first page) will shortly be published.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1835.

THE following Vessels, up to August the 16th, had arrived at Gravesend—the *Duncan Gibb*, Donald; the *Caledonia* Stroyan; and *Columbia* (the latter at Liverpool) from Bombay.

WE learn, from the *Court Circular* of the 21st August, that, at an audience given in the royal closet, on the 20th, to the Right Honorable Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, the King was graciously pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon him. His Majesty afterwards held a Levee, at which, amongst others, the following presentations took place:—Lieut. Alexander Burnes, Bombay Army, with a copy of his Travels into Bokhara, by the Right Honorable Charles Grant; Major Felix, on being appointed Private Secretary, by Sir Robert Grant; Major W. Low on his departure for India, by Lord Panmure.

WE observe that the Government of Madras have, by an order of 30th December last, with the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, resolved that no fees shall henceforth be required from Military persons, or their families, for sacred offices in that Presidency. The Madras Government have thus taken the lead in meeting the popular feeling on the question of Clerical fees. While giving them all credit for this demonstration of their respect for public opinion, we must still regret that ever such fees were sanctioned; or, being sanctioned, that ever they were exacted by the Clergy. Dependent as that body are on public opinion, and from the peculiar nature of their vocation, [it is useless for them at the present day to attempt to deceive themselves, or others, by priestly jargon about divine missions and such other clap traps, for no person can be got to believe a single word of it] it behoves them, for the sake of the cause in which they are laboring, to give, in their own persons, an example of what they preach to the world; that the unbeliever may have less cause to persist in his unbelief, and the sceptic less cause of doubt. The principle of fees is borrowed from a Church, the doctrines of which we profess to abjure, and an exaction of that nature is no less a price on the services of the Church, than is the charge for redeeming from purgatory, or absolving him who stands in the confessional. The sacrifices which the Clergy make in leaving their conntry are, we think, sufficiently compensated by the liberal allowances at present made them by the Government, and the prospective advantages held out to them. Certain we are that a similar amount of remunerations would satisfy men who, notwithstanding, make no such parade of their disinterestedness. We had hoped, from the discussions which have already taken place on the subject, that the Clergy of this Presidency would have seen the propriety of, at once, throwing up a right, the exercise of which had rendered them so unpopular. We had hoped this on their own account, as the world,—ever but too apt to judge of a doctrine by the character and conduct of its ministers and supporters, may, irreverently enough, feel at liberty to question and think for themselves where they see practice at variance with profession. Indeed it boots not the labored discourses of the Clergy against the sins which beset mankind, if, in their own persons, the love of money, that most besetting of all besetting sins, holds a prominent character. People, perhaps foolishly, now imagine that a mere degree does not confer divine descent, and look for some less equivocal proof of a doctrine then mere dull declamation from a pulpit. If then the Clergy are what they profess to be, and not "as other men are; extortioners, unjust or even as this publican," let them at once remove the grounds of the odium which has been flung on them. The interests of religion ever must suffer where the darker passions of men are arrayed against those who are its advocates. It is with no view to injure the cause of religion that we have thus spoken, but, knowing the feelings of society at large on the subject of those fees, we deem[illegible] duty, for the sake of that religion, to point out the grievance to those who have the power to remedy it.

Having said this much on the fees themselves, we may now inquire why it is the "Military" alone are so specially favored at Madras? And why, since my Lord Bishop has had a hand in the manufacture of this "rule, ordinance and regulation," it was not extended to the presidency of Bombay? But perhaps we have not as yet demeaned ourselves so as to obtain favor in his sight. "Sauce for the goose, is sauce for the Gander" says the adage, and if the said "Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation" was considered wholesome seasoning for the "Mulls," we cannot but think it might also be so for the "ducks." We fear our Military friends will not like the distinction which seems to have been drawn, but let them be of good cheer. The Clergy, although acknowledged to be peculiarly tenacious of their privileges, still are reputed discreet and wise in their day and generation. My Lord Bishop has shewn the way. Example has, of course, much more influence than precept, and we hope, ere long, to have it in our power to announce that *the* principle has been acknowledged in the three presidencies, and that the Civil, as well as Military, are to benefit by it.

A Gang of Thieves have begun within the last few days to infest Girgaum. On Sunday evening they visited a house in the woods, and attempted to force open the outer door, but, being scared by the noise made within by some of the inmates, they made a precitate retreat, carrying along with them an unlucky duck, that happened to cross their path, which, unlike the geese in the Roman Capitol, gave no alarm of danger, *till* its parting quack announced it a captive, and beyond redemption in the hands of the Philistines.

THE last *Government Gazette* contained a notification to the effect, that after, the 20th instant, no firewood would be allowed to be landed elsewhere, than at Waree Bunder, at the foot of Belvidere Hill. Knowing, as we do, the degree of odium in which this measure was held by the majority of every class of natives, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise, that, after the warning which they had received, the inhabitants of this Island should have suffered this regulation to pass into a law, without uttering a single word of remonstrance, even through the humbie language of a petition. To the wealthy Setts who can purchase 150 or 200 Candies of Firewood at a time, to be deposited in their Godowns for the supply of the year, the alteration may be one of very little consequence, while their vanity and disposition to bask in the smiles of those who sit in high places, render it impossible to expect that any thing short of a miracle should rouse them up to any assertion of their rights, or a demand for the redress of grievances pressing hard upon the lower orders. This selfish timidity is what the natives ought to be ashamed of, contrasting so very miserably, as it does, with the fulsome panygerics passed upon their independence, their intelligence, and their every other virtue, by the wise rulers and gallant generals, who, leaving the shores of India with a remembrance of the interchange of private courtesies which have passed between them and the wealthy of the land, set no bounds to their adulation, and would almost induce one to think that the wise man was guilty of a slight error when he pronounced that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," as a more correct and generally applicable reading might be given, were the eloquence-moving portion of the human system, designated by the region appropriated to the reception of food, or a plethora in the pockets, of what philosophers have in all ages concurred in denouncing as "the root of all evil." There are many, however, amongst those natives who are affected by the removal of the firewood, of sufficient intelligence to address the Government upon the subject, for nothing more is required than a plain statement of facts, and nothing is more undoubted than their right to petition, without any regard to the suggestions or opinions of those who from their positions in their castes may consider themselves as the heads of the native community. It is this slavish fear of the heads of castes—this disposition to follow the bell-wether which has up to the present day, induced the Government to lend a ready ear to every thing emanating from the wealthy and influential, to consider them as the organs of their countrymen, and without looking further than the surface, to believe that every thing proposed by them is as far from proceeding from interested motives, as the poles

[illegible] ture errors of a similar description, let every native upon a future occasion remember the removal of the Firewood, and never by a surrender of his privileges of thinking and acting leave room as in this case for a few individuals already wallowing in wealth to gratify their own purposes at the expence of the public. It may be too late to petition now for the repeal of this regulation, although the enactments of our Government are not like those of the Medes and Persians which altered not, but it may act as a salutary warning for time to come, and put the community on their guard when any thing is suggested by the native Justices of the Peace, with whom rest, we believe, the sole honor and glory of having recommended this measure.

THE meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, to which we adverted in our last, took place on the 5th instant; and is described, by the *Bengal Hurkaru*, as one of the most numerously attended meetings that ever assembled in Calcutta. A professional gentleman being engaged in giving a clear and correct report of the proceedings, the *Hurkaru* of the 6th contains merely an outline of the resolutions proposed and carried, and the names of the principal speakers, with a promise, as early as possible, to publish the petitions which are to be presented to the Governor General, and both houses of Parliament. The subject is of such infinite importance, that nothing but a fear of being deficient in doing justice to it, prevents us from calling loudly upon our readers to view it in all its bearings; but as soon as we are in possession of the details, we shall endeavour to direct their attention to it, and trust that Bombay will not be altogether so dead to a sense of public duty, as to hesitate in following in the noble path which her metropolitan sister has pointed out. The *Courier* of yesterday contains a copy of the Petition to the Governor General; but we abstain from publishing any part of the proceedings, till we are enabled to place the whole in a regular form.

LOCAL SELECTIONS.

CLERICAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to send you for publication in next Saturday's Courier, the following notification from the Madras Government, and have only to add, that I trust a similar boon will be granted to the Military under this Presidency.

Your obedient servant,
MILES.

Bombay, 10th January, 1835

Fort St. George, December 30, 1834.

"The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, in communication with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, it has been resolved that no fees shall henceforth be required from Military persons, or their families, for sacred offices, in this Presidency."

By order of the Governor in Council,
HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary*.

MADRAS.

We have been given to understand that the appointment of Clerk of the Crown, vacant by the death of *W. Bathie Esq.*, has been conferred upon *A. Rowlandson Esq.*, one of the profession, and late Sheriff of Madras.—*Madras Courier. Jan.* 8.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM.

We were yesterday favoured with a communication of Sir Frederick Adam's contemplated movements; Sir F. and Suite were to leave Calcutta yesterday on board H. M. Ship *Curacoa* or the Steamer *Enterprize*, for Masulipatam, where they would be met, report says, by The Honble *Mr. Russell* and Lieut. Colonel Cullen, Commissary General.—Sir F. would proceed from Masulipatam northward;—every requisite arrangement has been made to facilitate the progress of his Excellency on his tour of inspection.—*Ibid.*

COURT MARTIAL AT VELLORE.

Letters from Vellore, received yesterday, say, the Court Martial convened at that place for the trial of Lieut. Colonel Sir *E. K. Williams* of H. M. 41st. Regt. have closed their proceedings.—We have not heard what has been the result; and, as the proceedings must be sent to Calcutta for approval, it cannot be officially known until towards the end of the present month.—*Ibid.*

DR. KNOX.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,—I had the pleasure of being one of a very numerous assemblage who attended at the College Hall on Monday evening to witness Dr. Knox's dissection, for it may strictly be so called, of Dr. Auzoux's wonderful representation of the human body. It was highly gratifying to observe that this gentleman's philanthropic intention of imparting anatomical knowledge to the Natives of Madras was duly appreciated by them—for I observed amongst a very crowded and fashionable audience, a large proportion of the Native Community—and in order to shew that they are as capable of becoming proficients in anatomy as Europeans, he introduced a young man, who, in a very short period had learnt, not only the names of all the bones in the body but also the names, origin, insertion and use of

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...most difficult perfection to which Dr. ... has carried his representation of the human form may be judged by learning that it occupied the undivided attention of that anatomist for fifteen years, and now presents the exact appearance of the body when the skin has been removed, so constructed that every muscle may be removed and replaced at pleasure, and presenting at every step the exact appearance which is observed in dissection. Indeed so admirably has every minute particular been attended to, not only in size but also in colour, that one can hardly be persuaded that bones, muscles, nerves, arteries, veins, &c. are not actually before him. After taking off the different layers of muscles from the trunk and extremities, Mr. Knox proceeded to show the internal form of the head—the manner in which the brain is dissected— he origin of the nerves—cerebellum, arbu vitæ and other remarkable appearances contained within the skull—he then laid open the chest and abdomen and displayed Dr. Auzoux's astonishing representation of the viscera contained in those cavities—but that was not all—he took out the heart and blood vessels—the lungs, liver and parts connected, which, when detached as well as in their natural situation bore a wonderful resemblance to the human subject; and lastly directed the attention of his auditory to the Thoracic duct lying in the vertebral column. I cannot quit the subject without urging such of your readers as were not at the College Hall on Monday, to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity that offers for witnessing Dr. Auzoux's anotomical Figure, feeling persuaded that no one can examine it however cursorily, without being wiser and better for it.

I had almost forgotten to men ion that as I was passing into the Hall, a small pamphlet was presented to me, containing amongst other matters, the opinions of some of the most celebrated Surgeons in London, on the subject, who all agree in speaking of Dr. Auzoux's figure as highly calculated to facilitate the acquisition of anatomical knowledge, especially where the dissection of the human subject, as in this country, is impracticable.

I remain, yours obedien ly,
OPIFER.

January 7th, 1335.

Unable as we were to attend the Lecture of Dr. Knox, and his exhibition of *Auzoux's Artificial Anatomical Figure*, at the College Hall on Monday evening last, our thanks are due to *Opifer*, for the account with which he has furnished us; and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Dr. K. to find his labours thus noticed and appreciated. The number of persons present has been variously represented—by some it has been said the majority of those present consisted of Europeans and East Indians, while others again represent the majority as consisting of Natives; but which ever was the case can be of little importance—in one point, all whom we have spoken to on the subject agree; they say, considering the great dislike which Natives have to the practical study of Anatomy and the little encouragement held out by Government to reward or advancement in the service for proficiency in that or any other branch of useful knowledge, they were astonished that so many attended as did. The subject was new to them, and opposed to to their feelings and prejudices, neither of which however are so deep-rooted as not to be removed or overcome; and we doubt not a repetition of the Lecture would bring together a larger number of the more influential among the Native Community than attended on the past occassion.—Many prejudices that were formerly considered impregnable have been removed by the advance of knowledge, and let powers that be, but grant unto the Natives the same inducements for cultivating a knowledge of the arts and sciences as are extended to others, and we will venture to assert there is hardly any one department in which they will not succeed—they are not deficient in intellect nor wanting in desire for information, but in the present state of things, of what advantage would knowledge in the higher branches of science and literature be to them?—the charter, it is true, has declared them elegible to situations of trust and responsibility, but so long as the power of appointing to office continues vested in the hands it has for many years been, knowledge will avail them nothing—it can be turned to no profitable accoun, and therefore to them it is valueless.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR WATKINS.

In our number for Wednesday last we expressed our readiness to retract our article concerning Mr. Watkins, and to make the required apology for such points as he should point out to us were incorrect: and in accordance with the declaration we now proceed to do so, our mistakes having been notified publicly on Sunday last, by the Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, who being the Attorney of Mr. Watkins is, we take it, fully acquainted with the case in its technical as well as i s popular and general bearings.

The Editor acquits us, and justly so, of any personal feelings against Major Watkins, and distinctly acquaints us that we are altogether mistaken in the following particulars—"Major Watkins, was *no conspirator*," and being no conspirator he was *no "main or an" of any conspiracy*—he was never *charged*, and therefore, he was never "*tried*" for either "*fostering or 'suborning*" evidence against Lieutenant Colonel Smythe, and he never was "*actually in the house of Lietenant Colonel Smythe.*"

On the above it may be necessary to remark, that when we published the article from which the words printed in Italics are taken, we had not seen the charges against Major Watkins and supposed that the language was correct: as this however turns out to be an error, and do hereby retract and apologize for the language employed and put forth in such article, in the present clear and ample manner," and express our sincere regret that we should have so hastily published an opinion which cannot be substantiated. We can truly say that we were not actuated by malice nor were aware at that moment of the error it contained: and we trust that this retractation and apology will be satisfactory to Mr. Watkins.—*Madras Times, Jan. 7.*

We have taken from the *Times* of yesterday an Editorial in reference to the demand of Mr Watkins, and as we copied from the *Times*, certain expressions which have been admitted to be wanting in truth, and our cotemporary has expressed regret for having given publicity to them, we feel ourselves called upon to follow a similar course.

When we committed to writing the expressions which have been objected to, we did believe we were only giving utterance to the truth—we had heard the words uttered by others—we saw them in print, and we considered they were founded upon fact;—it appears however that we were wrong—that, as the *Editor of the Gazette* and Attorney of *Mr. Watkins* informs us, and we believe, "Major Watkins was never '*tried for*'—and, therefore, he never was '*found guilty of* fostering or suborning *evidence* against *Lieut. Colonel Smythe* –and he *never did live under the same roof with Lieut. Colonel Smythe.*'

Such being the case, while we disclaim being actuated by personal feeling towards Mr. Watkins, we feel it due to that gentleman to retract and apologize for expressions to which we gave publicity, and to express our regret at not having made ourself fully acquainted with the particular circumstances of the case before we ventured to give publicity to the expressions we did—This acknowledgment we trust will be deemed satisfactory.—*Madras Courier, Jan. 8.*

CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL THIS MORNING.

The Meeting to be held at the Town Hall THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, will have submitted to its consideration some of the most important subjects what have ever engaged the attention of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and we earnestly implore therefore a full attendance, and especially of the native community, as we are always anxious to see the natives manifest a just appreciation of their political rights—there is the more necessity for them to come forward on this occasion, for it seems that an attempt is likely to be made to maintain the old principle of exclusion against them—to advocate the freedom of the European press at the sacrifice of that of the natives. We have not the least apprehension that any attempt to carry a proposition so selfish, absurd and discreditable will succeed, but still the natives should be present and prepared to vindicate their rights.

Next to the questions of the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting without the permission of authority, will come that of the charter. Our opinion on that wretched creature of compromise, its sins of omission and commission have been often expressed in this journal, and we shall not enter on the subject now in anticipation of those who, infinitely better qualified, will point out its defects at the Meeting; but the charter has its admirers it seems, some who consider that the only defect of the act, is, that it subjects the supreme Court to the executive Government—others who deem that very provision wise and salutary, and therefore look upon the measure as perfect. It behoves both these classes of defenders of the charter to be present, and we shall be glad to hear what can be said in its favour.

Something has been said about the requisition not having been sent to certain parties connected with the press, as if it had been a designed and invidious omission. We believe that is not the case; but be that as it may, we can at least say, that it was *our* wish that every one connected with the press should have had the opportunity of signing that requisition. The document has, however, the signatures of several of those who are connected with the press as Proprietors or Editors. There are those of two native Editors and several native Proprietors, and altogether the number of the requisitionists amounts to 110—a number which exceeds that of many meetings we have attended in Calcutta; but we have seen the inhabitants assembled in crowds to feast or to flatter, let them shew on this occasion by a FULL ATTENDANCE, that they are not less ready to meet to appeal for the most important political rights and privileges which the Government or the legislature ever conferred, or the subject ever enjoyed.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 5.*

The Meeting at the Town Hall yesterday more than answered our most sanguine expectations, and was in every respect most honorable to the inhabitants of Calcutta. A Meeting at once so respectable, so numerous and so unanimous, was never before assembled in this city. Although we expected a full attendance, we had no conception that so vast a number of all classes of the community would be collected even on this occasion. Mr. Hare, one of the oldest inhabitants of this place, declared that he had never seen any thing like it, and a gentleman who stood near us, and has been twenty three years in this country, assured us that it surpassed any thing that ever came within his experience. We most sincerely congratulate our fellow subjects and fellow citizens, nay we may say the whole people of India on this proud and glorious triumph, of public principle and public spirit. We had prepared a few notes for an outline sketch of these important proceedings, but as a professional gentleman, whose skill in reporting is well known to this community, was especially engaged for the occasion, and will have his correct and elaborate report of them ready in a day or two, we think it better, on consideration, to delay giving any details of the meeting until that report, carefully revised, can be submitted to our readers and the public at large as an authentic record on which they may fully rely.

The speakers at this Meeting at which the Sheriff of Calcutta for the first time according to the custom in England presided, were Mr. Turton, Mr. E. M. Gordon, of the Civil Service, Mr. Dickens, Baboos Dwarkanauth Tagore and Russick Lal Mullik, Mr. Burkinyoung, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Longueville Clarke, and the resolutions *unanimously* carried, were as follows—

1st Moved by Mr. Turton, and seconded by Mr. E. M. Gordon,

That whilst this meeting acknowledges with gratitude, the practical liberty which the press of Calcutta has enjoyed under the administration of the present Governor-General, yet it is highly expedient that laws so repugnant to those of England as the Regulations passed against the press by the Bengal Government in the year 1823, which may be so readily applied to evil purposes in the hands of an arbitrary Governor-General under which so many individuals have already suffered, should be repealed.

2d. The Petition to Government founded on the above moved by Mr. Dickens, and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

3d Moved by Mr. Dickens, and seconded by Baboo Russik Lal Mullik—

That the New Act for the Government of India is essentially defective in its provisions for attaining one of its professed objects, viz. the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, while by the arrangement effected with the East India Company, a burthen of insupportable magnitude is laid upon the people of India for the sole benefit of the proprietors of East India Stock. And that therefore it is expedient to petition the Parliament of the United Kingdom to obtain an amendment and revision of the Act.

4th. Moved by Mr. Turton, and seconded by Mr, Burkinyoung—

That the Petition just read be adopted as the Petition of the Inhabitants of Calcutta be presented to both Houses of the British Parliament.

5th. Moved by Mr. David Hare and seconded by Mr. Charles Hogg,

Resolved, that the Sheriff do sign on behalf of the inhabitants the respective Petitions now adopted by this meeting.

6th. Moved by Mr. Dickens and seconded by Baboo Russomoy Dutt.—

That a Committee be appointed to have the Several Petitions now read and adopted, engrossed, and when signed by the Sheriff, on behalf of the Meeting, presented respectively to his Lordship the Governor-General, and the two Houses of Parliament.

W. Adam.	C. Hogg.
Dwarkanauth Tagore.	F. H. Burkinyoung.
Russik Lal Mullik.	D. Hare.
E. M. Gordon.	T. E. M. Turton.
Russumoy Dutt.	W. Young.
T. Dickens.	J. Sutherland.
L. L. Clarke.	

7th. Moved by Mr. Longueville Clarke and seconded by Russomoy Dutt—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his impartial conduct in the chair.

All these resolutions were carried without a voice or a hand raised against them at one of the largest Meetings ever known in Calcutta.

We rejoiced to find that the several speakers scouted the idea of separating the native from the European press and claimed for both the repeal of the odious laws which now enthral them, and the sentiments expressed on this subject were loudly cheered by the Meeting, who apparently entirely concurred with us that the rights of both must stand or fall together. We shall advert to the proceedings when we have before us the report of them to render which full and accurate on every point no pains will be spared; but we will not delay till that time to remark that the speech of Mr. E. M. Gordon of the Civil Service in support of the liberty of the press, was one of the most eloquent addresses, full of just and noble thoughts clothed in appropriate language, which we ever heard delivered in India. If we were speaking our own individual sentiments on this point, we might suspect that a friendly bias mislead us, and therefore mistrust our judgment: but we echo the opinions of all around us, and especially of Mr. Turton, who declared that that speech would "long be remembered in those halls"—and so it will and well deserves to be. As a friend of ours observes, "that a speech should be printed in letters of gold and sent by Government to all their servants, that they may know their duties." We think so too—never was a more to just view given of the perfect compatibility of that manly independence which becomes a free man with the duty of a public servant, embodied in the English language. We will not mar it by any attempt at a garbled extract or abridgement.

On the subject of the Charter Mr Turton and Mr. Dickens spoke most powerfully. We never saw either of them more animated than they were in pointing out the monstrous defects of this disgraceful measure—never heard men deliver themselves with stronger indications that they deply felt what they said—and spoke from the heart. Baboo Russik Lal also, exposed with great ability the utter want of consideration for his countrymen manifested in this measure. The petitions will be in type to day, but we think it will be as well reserve them for the full report.

It will be observed that the only gentlemen at all connected with the press who took any active part in these proceedings were Baboos Dwarkanauth, and Baboo Russik Lal the Editor of the *Gwynaneshan*. We shall not be suspected of having hung back from any lukewarmness in this case, our heart and our honest convictions were entirely in accordance with the objects of the meeting, but we felt that the subjects to be discussed were in safer hands, and having been entirely unbiassed by that desire of display which has been ascribed to us and others in a hostile quarter, we thought it right it to let it be seen by our conduct at the Meeting that we were so; and that so the petitions were carried without opposition, we were content to give even a silent vote in their support. And any of that opposition which was indistinctly threatened been opposed, any selfish and narrow minded attempt been made to contend against the freedom of the native press, we were prepared to vindicate the rights of our native fellow subjects, and to reject the boon of a free press or any other boon from which they should be excluded.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 6.*

We quote from the *Courier* a brief editorial notice of the proceedings in the Insolvent Court on Saturday, when the Court pronounced judgment in the case of the sale of the factories by the Assignees of Alexander and Co. to Mr. Saupin. The judgment of the Court is that the sale be set aside; and the parties are left to pay their own costs. We have no report of the judgement, as our reporter thought absurdly enough that we might apply to the learned Judge for a copy of it, which, of course, is entirely out of the question. If a copy of it should be supplied, however, to any other journal, we shall endeavour to find room for it, or for an abridgement of it, if it should be very diffuse. What the actual effect of the judgment will be, we know not, but we believe it is likely to illustrate the truth of the homely adage, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, since the gentlemen of the long robe are likely to reap a plentiful harvest from the decision, if we are not misinformed. The learned Judge has laid down the doctrine according to the *Courier*, that all sales of the property of Insolvent estates should be by public auction. We quite concur in the opinion that in so far as the *convenience* of the Assignees is concerned, that is the most eligible mode of sale, for it not only exonerates them from vexatious proceedings in the Court, but saves them a great deal of trouble. They will earn their commissions or their salaries easily enough at this rate, but although we see the advantage to the Assignees of selling off the property by auction, we have some doubts whether the interests of the creditors will always be secured by that mode of sale. We very much doubt whether some of the property sold by the Assignee of Fergussion and Co.'s estate would have realized the same amount, if it had been brought to the hammer and sold to the highest bidder without reserve. If there is a price fixed and the property does not fetch that price every succeeding attempt to sell it which may fail, depreciates its value.—*Ben. Hur, Jan. 5.*

MOOFUSSIL.

EAST INDIANS.

Compliments, which indicate nothing but a disposition to please, by keeping ladies and most gentlemen in good humour, no doubt contribute much to the harmony of private society. But high encomiums, from lips that can make men Rajahs and Nabobs, or, better still, pronounce them qualified for lucrative places, are rather apt to engender unprofitable conceits and expectations. We believe the East Indians may consider Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply, to their address, a proof of the sincerity of his good-will though we recommend them, in making the most of it, not to take his magnificent estimate of their worth exactly as a demonstrable theorem, or a certificate of peculiar excellencies of character. We would admonish them, in a friendly way, that the Governor's praise is less calculated to awaken the latent energies, which they derive from European fathers, than to foster that besetting sin of indolence, which comes from Native mothers.

The East Indians, in fact, are distinguished by no peculiarities, except what belong to the intermediate position which they hold between two races of different colour, and in different stages of civilization. One of them sent away immediately after birth, and educated in England, will grow up *mentally* an Englishman, just as much as if both his parents had been of Norman and Saxon origin. His full brother, reared to maturity entirely among his maternal countrymen, will turn out a thorough Hindoostanee in every thing but blood.

It is not wonderful to hear the breeders of horses and dogs deducing human character, like the qualities of their favourite animals, from pedigree. The sinews and outward senses of brutes, however, are brought with them into the world, while the mind, which is the distinctive part of man, comes forth almost like a blank sheet of paper uninscribed by ancestors, to be filled up by the opportunities and accidents of life. Hence the creative influence of education, which so far from being limited to reading, writing, and birching in a crowded room, really comprehends every impression made on the infant's eyes, ears, touch, smell, or taste, from the hour it begins to squall in the cradle. The example of associates, so powerful at all ages, is thus decisive in childhood.

The early habits acquired from this source constitute character good, bad, and indifferent, capacity or ability, not innate as some imagine, is in our opinion an acquisition also. The intellectual powers, which every body possesses, whether developed or not, are like the mechanical ones. This boy learns and works fast, that learns and works slowly, but both may accomplish equal undertakings in the end.

The only truth that we can discover in phrenology appears in an exception from the rules laid down by its professors. Great brains, say these Doctors, always denote great talents, except when they happen to be in a dormant state, and then small brains in full activity have the advantage of them. Putting aside the consideration of brains and bulk, as connected with mind, we have here the whole philosophy of *cleverness*. The faculties of a clever man are active: those of a dull man are inactive: but both have the same faculties.

This digression is not inapposite to the case of the East Indians. We attribute their want of enterprise and love of inaction, not to maternal geneology, but to early association with Natives. Nature has made them equal to their fathers, & even novercal law has treated them not more harshly in this country, than it does children born out of wedlock in any part of Europe. The advantages of European knowledge and the Native privilege of purchasing land, while Britons remained excluded from all proprietory rights in India, would of themselves have been worth millions to men of more energy in their own behalf. Contrast the opportunities which they neglected, to continue an uninfluential and discontented class, with the obstacles overcome by a less numerous body of penniless English, Irish, and Scotch interlopers, who, as Merchants and Indigo planters, have raised themselves to wealth and moral power in this ungenial climate.

Individual Eurasians are often met with who have thrown off the coil of indolence, and become what all may be, until mature age and inveterate habit have rendered them what the majority are. As we entertain no prejudices against them, and coincide with none of the detractors of East Indians, they must pardon us for tracing their depression as a body to one capital but corrigible defect in themselves. Let them no longer whine or petition for the honour of starving in the public service. The young should be up and doing for independence in more profitable ways. The old ought to train their children to industry in earliest life. When they do justice to themselves, and have heads and hands to compete with the countrymen of their fathers, they are not likely in future to want for honorable employment in India.

The train of thought, which these reflections have awakened, would lead us to discant anew on the imlprovement of the Natives themselves, were we not afraid of prolonging what the irreverent reader will call a heavy article. They and their admirers indeed seem disposed to spurn at the word *improvement*, and to believe that Europeans, in the highest stage of civilization, may learn much from Asiatics who are now not unlike what the English and French were five centuries ago. This blinding and lulling sort of flattery may be illustrated by placing the head of a Cub & the tail of a full grown lion in juxtaposition, complacently asking us to compare them, and say candidly which is the better animal. The Cub to be sure, if we circumscribe our view, as required, and put the nobler parts of forest monarch out of sight. The men of India, though behind at present, have only to mount the ladder by the same steps on which our countrymen have ascended in advance, to reach perfect equality.

We feel disposed to congratulate the country on Mr. Macaulay's "assumption" of what may be called the Ministry of Instruction. Without knowing any thing of that gentleman's opinions on this particular subject, we consider him possessed of all the essential qualifications for the office. He is deeply conversant with the philosophy of human nature, according to Macintosh, and consequently capable of conforming to first principles in supplying the wants of society. In deciding, and he ought soon to decide, the following questions momentous to India, we sincerely hope that he will be guided by his own light, and not misled by the gentlemen of "high rank" or "vast experience," whose heads have been addled into admiration of nonsense, Sanscrit, and barbarism in this unhappy climate.

The people of India want an indigenous literature and a language to embody it in: must they wait until all their local dialects, or the unwritten urdoo, a balder dash formed of all the rest, shall be refined and enlarged into a fit receptacle for the letters and science of Europe? Or, shall they be taught the English language at once with the whole stock of knowledge which it comprises, and thence enabled to improve their vernacular speech, as the European nations originally were by learning Greek and Latin?

Normal schools, to prepare teachers for their important and peculiar duties, should next engage his attention.

The few *Day Schools*, already established, although they are fast encreasing the mass of intelligence, contribute little to eradicate the vices of semibarbarism.

Institutions, comprehending the means of instruction in literature, science, useful arts, in habits of industry and upright conduct, are absolutely necessary, in which a portion of the rising generation may live, apart from the contaminations of their countrymen, under the vigilant eye of persons, who will set them a fitting example.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec. 13.*

We circulate a Sketch of the scene of the Operations of the Shekawatee Force, which will, we fear, be of little use to our readers, as in all probability the army will very shortly disperse and return to quarters. The last Meerutt Observer states that orders for its disruption had been actually issued, and a recent letter, from Nusseerabad says, that all the officers who were proceeding to join the army have been stopped. The Commissariate is moreover disposing of the grain collected at the different depots. All these must be considered as symptoms of the speedy termination of the campaign. Our sketch will therefore be useless to enable us to follow the further progress of the army, but will serve perhaps to remind us of this memorable campaign.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Jan. 3.*

THE SHEKHUWATEE CAMPAIGN.

[FROM CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Force is still divided; the Head Quarters and light division arrived at Busao the 20th, where it is probable they will remain some days; the Political Agent is to meet the Bekaneer Vakeel at Ruttungurh, a town about 30 miles S. W. of Busao. The General's next move with division will be in an easterly direction, to Ulseesor, Mundrela, &c. The sooner the better, as water will be more abundant and not so salt, and wheat and grain fall at least 1-3 in price. At Jhoorghur where the heavy division are *stationed*, grain is selling at 24 seers for the rupee, at Busao we heard

they only got 13. The commissariate sell little or no grain at Jhoonjhnoo, the Sudder Bazar being supplied plentifully from Narnoul and other places to the east. The Horse Artillery marched homewards by the way of Narnoul yesterday. Symptoms of a break up. The 7th Cavalry have not started, their rooksut arrived some days ago, but was afterwards withdrawn. A Court Martial on Cornet Lushington of that regiment is sitting, Brigadier Howes President, Captain Mackey, Deputy Judge Advocate.

At Busso Major Alves was saluted with 27 guns, Brigadier-General Stevenson with 11. All connected with the Political Department is very properly carried on with the greatest secrecy. Major Alves took a ride on the 22d, this is not generally known, but by the time you will receive the news, no ill consequences are to be feared from its publication, you have therefore liberty to send this fact to the Ackbar. Another circumstance may as well be mentioned, Mr.——assistant to that P. A. was observed looking thro' a telescope in the direction of Joudpore, strange and unaccountable is it not.

The Engineer Park *with the scaling ladders*, we have *just* heard, are ordered to Delhi, can there be any disturbance in that quarter? not likely I think; as the Companies of Artillery from that station cannot in that case be sent to garrison the forts in this country. The heavy guns are on no account to be sent away, not one can be dispensed with, as I heard observed the other day, they act imperceptibly as quinine does on the human constitution, the Political Agent says "I'll keep them all, and if a devil come and roar for them I will not send them away:" *this is a secret* remember. Tunckboor, the most northern Fort in Shekoowatee, is now being destroyed by the Engineers. Where all are such comfounded thieves it is difficult to understand how Major A. is able to determine these most deserving of being exterminated, many suppose, and I think with justice, the Major himself has found this difficulty; and, as a simple way of over coming it, has resolved on destroying all Forts with names ending in or.

A very palatable oat-meal like bread is made from the seed inside the much abused burr, which the natives call Bhoot.

Shekoowatee, 23d *Dec.*

(*From the Delhi Gazette,*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Jhoonjnoo, 24th December.—Sir,—I have no news to give, excepting that this Force is about to break up. The troop of Horse Artillery went off two days ago, and I believe the 7th Cavalry will move as soon as Mr. Washington's Court Martial is over.

The Train will not *entirely* escape until all Major Ive's arrangements are complete.

General Stevenson is still at Busso; and I hear, Tumkoor is to be destroyed by a Detachment. The fort here has been under the hands of the Sappers for these last two days, and I expect very minute to see it rolling down the hill. The Fort next below it, is *under consideration*; but I hardly think it will be condemned; it is too paltry.

Detachments have been sent to occupy Mulseksur and Bheemisah, about 5 or 6 miles distant, and I think that both will be demolished.

This Campaign will have done some good. Firstly, a thorough knowledge of the Country has been acquired by experience, and secondly, the destruction of numerous Dens of Thieves has certainly been effected.

Some Engineer Officers were suddenly called over to Busso. They are, I hear, to proceed, we to imagine, along the Bickaneer frontier nearly as far as Deesuana, and then move back nearly N. to Futtipore. They are to examine all the Forts, and fix their position on the map, by a Survey. After this they are to rejoin the Force, if it remains in existence.

We expect, in a few days, to move towards Khetrie, but it is said Major Alves is determined to have an interview with the Bikaneer Man, which can scarcely be managed in less than a month. Until then, I should suppose, we shall not be permitted to leave this neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*

THE STATE OF OUDE.

Another massacre has been committed in that most ill-managed country Oudh, an account of which will be found under our head of Local Intelligence. This outrage, the second which has been perpetrated within three short months, occured on the very borders of of the Company's territory, within a few miles of one of its military stations and in the broad light of day. Such a state of things, as these occurrences show, ought surely to rouse Government from the apathy and indifference, with which, as far as is apparent to us, they have hitherto regarded this country. It were useless to insist on the inhumanity, and even impolicy, of allowing so weak and wicked a Government as that of Oudh, to sport any longer with the lives and happiness of its subjects whose scourge it is, or any longer to extend that countenance to it, which alone prevents the indignant people from retorting the cruelty and oppression they endure.

The misery formerly inflicted on this country, and which Sheridan exhausted all the power of eloquence to describe, sinks into insignificance before the atrocities we see almost daily perpetrated. Villages sacked and burnt, the inhabitants butcher'd or sold into slavery, each man's hand raised against anothers, and the whole country filled with terror and alarm. How long such a state of things is to last, would be difficult to determine, though every day which sees its continuance increases the culpability of our Government, for permitting it to exist. The press has, we observe, been lately citing several of His Lordship's acts of omission for the purpose of recommending their adoption ere he leaves our shores, and to the list which is not short, we would add one—that of the immediate dissolution of the native government of Oudh, the pensioning of its debauched ruler and the assumption of the country by the Company. This annexation of territory would ensure the comparative happiness of a great body of men and form a memorable event in the closing career of our present Governor general —*Ibid.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUDE.

(*From a Correspondent*) [illegible] ular of Sandi in Oude, visited the small village of Nurkuiya, with his displeasure. It appears considerable balances had accumulated against the Zumindar Lal Sing, and a large increase was demanded in the rent for the present season. The Zumindar had refused to attend to the summons of the Ameel, and an example being thought beneficial to surrounding neighbours, two guns and a detachment of Sewars with foot Soldiers, started at night, and at daylight opened a fire upon the fated hamlet. Precautions were taken to prevent the escape of the inhabitants, and it is said the public officers of the British Government, lent their aid—The cannonade was so ill directed, and from such a distance, that little damage was done. The gunners became tired of their work, but a bright expedient presented itself. A promise of safety was offered to the besieged if they would lay down their arms and surrender, and they did so, upon which the sewars and foot men entered the houses, and in a style of daring gallantry butchered the defenceless Peasantry, ten or twelve persons were killed, only one by a gun shot and the proportion wounded unknown, women and children suffered—houses were fired and cattled burned in the stall. Not a single soldier or sewar was wounded—Several Gentlemen visited the spot soon after the action, the troops had then withdrawn—and they accompanied to the Chuckledars, & there witnessed the honorable reception of the invincible heroes by their Commander—The lies that were told, the tremendous opposition which was described, baffles description whole phalanxes of armed men had been charged and routed. The wailing of the women & the groans of the wounded were not mentioned—Among other trophies several women had been carried off by the victors—but on the intercession of the gentleman who visited the Chuckledar, he promised to restore them to their houses. This gallant affair occurred within 100 yards of our boundary and 3 coss of Futtehgurh; none of the agreements made last year are abided by in this. Runjeet Sing paid 16,000 last year, having stood a three Months siege; this year 27,000 is demanded, and preparations are in progress to enforce he demand.

It is not the mere fact, that violence has been used to realize revenue which we have to deplore or which the Govt of Oude is to blame. From the nature of Asiatic Governments, & from the nature of our own, which is founded upon the same rulers, and from the nature of the tax whereby such Government exists, exaction, if resisted, must be enforced, or the demand must be abandoned; but we deplore the want of faith, the cruelty, the want of justice, which dictates such a system, of which the scene we have described is an Engine. Before the Government of any country prepares to wash out arrears of revenue with the blood of its subjects—moderation, equity & good faith, should restrict its amount, and guide its realization, if these are wanting, humanity proclaims the Governor no longer to fit to Govern.

The British Government cannot suppose that its coffers are filled by the affections and good will of the people.—No—the strength of our armies and the ready support which they are always able to afford our police, have forced the people into a quiet and somewhat more settled state of society—in which men's better feelings and affections have been fostered by their mode of life. The civil code which can drive men from comfort to misery, has gradually superceded the use of horsemen and Guns—but unless it be applied with a much greater knowledge of wants and wishes of our subjects than have hitherto affected it—it will be more destructive to their welfare and their happiness than occasional butchery. It may be asked how do such affairs so frequently occur so near our boundary—the reason is very obvious—the proximity of our territory affords a near refuge for the people of Oude when they are oppressed—and as they are never given up openly by the British authorities—may betake themselves to it; and it is necessary to butcher men when they do so, as an example—The degree of comfort which prevails throughout our dominions, causes bloodshed in Oude, but in the cause of humanity, our Govt. might invent a degree of interference which would so far benefit the people of Oude as to oblige them to attend & listen to the terms of their Governor, and might oblige their Governors to listen to them. This would not be by permitting subordinate officers on the frontier to interfere, but the Resident might procure a sight of the demand made upon each Thakoor for the rent of his Etaqua, and the Resident might say that a strict adherence to the former agreement—would gratify the ears of his august master, and every one knows that what the Resident says is law—as to non-interference it is a falsehood—it never existed any where; and if it did exist any where, what, in good name, is the use of a Resident?

If it be intended that he should report to Government how things go on at Lucknow or Gwalior, it is a pity that Government should restrict their information to his reports—Let the secretary call in two or three bunyas from the bazaar of Calcutta, and ask them civilly for news, and he will soon know as much as a Resident can know.—*Ibid.*

LUCKNOW.

In compliment to or instigated by the example of—The Light of the world, several of the leading men of the state have made Benedicts of their children, and do nothing but marry and give in marriage. The affairs of Government are left to themselves to follow that course which, according to His Predestinarian Majesty and councellors, human sagacity or activity cannot either alter or avert.—*Ibid.*

JUEPOOR.

The most satisfactory intelligence regarding the operations of the British Army continues to be received at the Durbar of his Jueypor Highness, tho' during their transit towards Agra these accounts seem to lose much of their distinctness and connection. According to the reports one half of the Shekhuwa es forts have met with the fate of Carthage or of Nineveh, & the other half have been garrisoned by the companies & the Seekur raj as troops in the proportion of twenty five of the former to twenty of the latter. I was also stated that some magicians, Anglice Engineers, accompany the army who draw pictures of the whole country—forts, people and all, and that these are to be sent to the lord Sahib, who will thus know everything about the place. The arrival of two companies of Bengal native infantry in search of grain was stated with great trepidation to the minister Jooti Ram, who instantly commenced a "bridge of wheat", on which the redoubted two companies made their exit to the great relief of all the inhabitants of Jueypoor, who are evidently unaware of the urbanity and delicacy with which John Company's heroes levy contributions.—*Ibid.*

HUEDURABAD.

The daughter of one of the leading Men, the Helen of the town, lately eloped with one of her admirers, to the great confusion of the father and the Nizam, in both of whom different causes produced a similar effect, viz. a lively interest in the lady. All that derpa ching letters and horsemen could do was resorted to for the apprehension of the "fair fugitive."

Advice was received of one of His Highness, principal Treasurers having been seized and imprisoned by the troops to whom he acted as paymaster in name but not in fact. This being the acknowledged precursor of a mutiny, payment was, with a most economical repugnance, directed to be made to the soldiers.—*Ibid.*

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

The *late* promotion of four Captains of the Bengal Service to Majorities in the King's Indian Army, demands our editorial notice, as it is now apparent that the spec. Brevet boon is fairly before the public, from the fact that certain Officers are officially declared to have received their reward for "*distinguished services in the field.*"

We shall of course take it for [illegible] Captains Pogson, Wight, Anderson, and [illegible] ny have done "*distinguished services*"; but as since January 1826 (now 9 years) there has been no war in Bengal, how comes it that such distinguished services have been so long overlooked. There can be no doubt that the services of these four Officers must have been rendered either in the Nepaulese or Mahratta War of 1817-18, or during the last siege of Bhurtpore. We do not remember that any record was ever made in Lord Combermere's orders of any distinguished service performed by any of the above-named Officers; nay, we can with truth assert that these names were never mentioned: it is, therefore, most probable that the services performed antecedent to the capture of Bhurtpore have induced the local rulers to recommend that "*a step of rank*" be given to the four most distinguished *Captains* of the Bengal Army. However, we perceive that only *two* out of the four chosen can benefit, as Captain Pogson is already a Major, and Captain Wight has retired from the service: therefore, Captain Anderson and Penny are now alone reaping any advantage by the Royal brevet.

We believe Captain Anderson is a Cadet of 1804: therefore, to give him now a Majority as *reward* seems like a mockery of his misfortune. Captain Penny is a Cadet of 1806, that is, he arrived in India in 1807: so that after 27 years' service this is certainly what he might have looked for *without* having *distinguished* himself in the field. The fact that two old Officers (one of whom has served 29, the other 27 years) have, as a *reward* for "*distinguished services*" in the Nepaul and Mahratta Wars, only obtained the rank of Major, indicates a seeming neglect on the part of our local rulers. Major A. Wight, of the 23d Regiment, did, we believe, as a Lieutenant, distinguish himself in the attack of the Nepaulese stockades at Almora in 1814. In what Major Pogson, Captains Anderson and Penny were distinguished we do not at present remember; however, to judge of the service by the reward, we should declare that the home authorities much undervalue the "*distinguished services*" of old Officers, unless indeed we assume the reward has been commensurate with the service, an inference unjust to such distinguished Officers. However, we shall take this occasion to call the attention of our Military readers to the practical effect of the special Brevet boon, and if in so doing we are necessarily required to illustrate our argument by instancing individual cases, we consider the fact of four Officers being held up to the Army as "distinguished in the field" as rendering this unavoidable.

The "*facts* and *documents*" collated & published, we believe, under the superintendence of Lieut. Colonel Baker, of the Bengal Army, register *one fact* that antecedent to the memorable year 1795 no King's General brevets were ever granted to the Company's Officers. Since this year then the general brevets were introduced, and in 1810 all Captains of 1795 were promoted to a "*step in rank*;" in 1814 all of 1804; in 1819 all of 1806; in 1821 all of 1807; in 1825 all of 1808. After the last named year, *not one Captain of the Company's Indian Army has benefited by general brevets.* The cause of this is too often overlooked in *this country*, but the King's Officers *at home* know well that under the march of the school-master era a new plan has been hit on by the aristocracy to push on their sons in the Army, and to enable the Government to reward its Parliamentary partizans. *Special brevets* are now only conferred by the liberals, & what is termed unattached Commissions are bought by the *Brudenelles* and *Barings*; and as general brevets cost 7000 a year, this is assigned by the King's liberal Ministers as the *make believe* to gull the public to the gross injustice of disregarding the claims of long and faithful service. The United Service Journal (we do not mean Stocqueler's rivald, trashy compilation) is full of the complaints of old Officers for the discontinuance of general brevets; and as there is also a dread in England amongst the Paget set that *seniority* rule, which protects the plebeian Soldier, may be *not* confined to the Marines, Artillery and Engineers, the cry was got up, on the discussion of the Indian Charter, that the *seniority gradation principle* made the Company's Officers "*insubordinate.*" The popular feeling in England, ever hostile to the "Soldier abroad," eagerly believed the school master fallacy. Captain Macan was put forth to concoct some grounds for the Paget theory, and the well-meaning, but indiscreet friends of the Company's Army were blinded by the dust thrown in their eyes, by the promise of a boon of special brevets for distinguished services. The misapplication of the Royal prerogative was puffed up by the great misleading journal of India as a boon to the many, while its Military mainspring well knew that it was a job for the benefit of the few courted by the Head Quarters underlings to enable them to acquire promotion "*by letters of introduction and private partiality*" *rather than by the old gradation.*

Notoriously tattered, enslaved and trammelled as the Calcutta press has ever been since the extinction of Buckingham's Journal, the leading facts of the practical enforcement of the special brevets were industriously withheld from public notice. The promulgation of the Bhurtpore brevet at once undeceived the Bengal Officers. Out of four Majors promoted for distinguished services, *one* was the head of the Adjutant Generals' bureau; another a Prize Agent; another an Artillery Officer, who never even served in the grand batteries; and the fourth only deserving the distinction, as having actually distinguished himself in leading a column to the assault. Of eight Captains promoted to the Majorities, one was the Deputy Adjt.-General, two of the Engineers, two of Cavalry, four of Infantry. One of the Cavalry Officers was the son of the Chairman of the India Company; however, as this Officer was severely wounded, we admit this as *a claim*, and if only wounded Officers received reward at Bhurtpore, we should never have questioned the claims of the nominees; for the *wounded* Officers or Soldiers must have been *distinguished* to be *hit*. But what *particular* services were performed by the *unwounded* Bhurtpore brevets is only, we believe, known to the authorities who recommended them for the reward. There was one Lieutenant (Irvine) of Engineers *unnoticed*; however, this officer went himself home, and as the rule is no Subaltern can be eligible to the reward of a special brevet, this in his case led to his jumping at once to a Ma[illegible] senior.

[illegible] have not thrust their ser[illegible] rities in *letters* and *memorials*, and who, perceiving the anomalous tendency of the special brevet, must be satisfied to remain in that rank which Regimental gradation confers, need not now ask, *why is a general brevet withheld?* The reason is before us; *it is because the* systematic policy of the liberals is to strike at the *seniority system*; for that system is hateful to the Aristocracy of England, and interposes its salutary shield to protect the expatriated adventurers; but, like all fallacies, the Combermere boon has now to encounter a *free press*, and we would deserve the praise of the Calcutta Journals if we forbore to speak out as to the ludicrous absurdity of rewarding common-place respectable Officers by the sacrifice of that great fundamental rule that upholds the discipline of a *Native Regiment* in *Bengal*; for no King's brevet will outweigh in the mind of a *Sepoy* the old gradation. It is a rule he is himself taught, for the old Officer who does Regimental duty is identified with his men from serving with them from his youthful years, and partaking their toils, and sharing their hardships; and on a late occasion we heard a distinguished old Native Commissioned Officer of a distinguished Corps remark, on our observing to him that *his name* was well known to us as one of the heroes of——Alas! Sir, there are *no medals* for——and now our *old Officers* who were there are *all absent.*

When we advert to the system on which a Sepoy Regiment is organized and recruited, we are surprised that a rule which places accidental and temporary service before that which, although distinguished by no very brilliant display, is marked by *unremitting attention* to duty, constant presence with a Corps, and the laborious drudgery of many lustrums, and the loss of country and home connections. We lament the renewal of the *Shut Auction* in which the hopes of the great mass of the Officers of the Indian Army rests, for the gradation was the guarantee that satisfied all that "*letters and affection could never supersede the gradation.*"

The most gifted man that England ever produced has declared that this is "*the cause of service,*" and whatever our rules may assert, we believe that *special brevets are and ever will be a boon only to the few who have interest at home, or at Head Quarters.*

We subjoin a list of Artillery Captains who commanded batteries at Bhurtpore, with the date of service & Commission. The junior of these has served a quarter of a century!!!

List of Bengal Artillery Captains who commanded batteries at Bhurtpore.

Captain	Curphey,	Cadet of 1805,	Capt. of 1813.
"	*Scott,	" of 1806,	" of 1817.
"	*Hyde,	" of 1806,	" of 1817.
"	Pew,	" of 1807,	" of 1817.
"	Campbell,	" of 1806,	" of 1820.
"	Farrington,	" of 1808,	" of 1821.
"	Blake,	" of 1808,	" of 1823.
"	Roberts,	" of 1805,	" of 1823.
"	Woodroofe,	" of 1808,	" of 1824.
"	Bell,	" of 1809,	" of 1824.
"	Wood,	" of 1809,	" of 1824.
"	Huthwaite,	" of 1810,	" of 1825.

STAFF.

Captain*	Tennant,	Cadet of 1805,	Captain of 1817.
" *	Pereira,	" of 1805,	" of 1821.
"	Brooke,	" of 1803,	" of 1821.

SINCE DEAD.

Captain Oliphant, Cadet of 1808, Capt. of 1824.

This Officer served, we believe, 23 consecutive days in the left gun battery. The fatigue and exposure he endured he never recovered from.—*Meerutt Observer, Jan.* 1.

EUROPE.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant gave a grand dinner on Thursday evening at his residence in Great George street, to Sir Jasper Nicholls, Sir Robert Campbell, General Shaw, Captain Chesney, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, and other gentleman connected with the East Indies, to meet the Governor of Bombay.—*Court Journal, August* 16

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, August,* 23.)

A special General Court of the Proprietors of the East India Company was held at the East India House on Saturday for the purpose of considering the plan of compensation proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers of the maritime service. Mr. St. George Tucker was in the chair, and stated the object of the meeting, and moved that the minute on the subject of the compensation to be granted to the maritime servants of the Company, adopted by the Directors, be read.

The minute was then read by the clerk, and is in substance as follows:—

"The Court of Directors, in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Court, have proceeded to reconsider the plan of compensations proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers in the maritime service of the Company, and have attentively perused a memorial upon that subject signed by Captain Probyn on behalf of the service. It can scarcely be necessary for the Court to observe, that a more difficult or invidious task could scarcely be conceived, Acting on the one hand, as the guardians of all who have served the Company with zeal and fidelity, it became the duty of the Directors to respond to the liberal disposition manifested towards their servants by the Proprietors throughout the discussions regarding the Charter; whilst, on the other hand, the Court felt themselves equally bound as trustees for the Crown of the Indian territory, to restrict liberality within the limits of what should appear to be due in justice to the pretensions of the respective claimants." The minute then proceeds to notice the grants of compensation made in 1796 and in 1814, and continues as follows;—"With the view of meeting as well as possible the case of those commanders and officers who depend solely on their professional exertions, the Court of Directors are of opinion that it will be consistent with just liberality to make some provision for such as, notwithstanding the grant of compensation, may fall into distress. The Court of Directors, therefore, propose that pensions, upon a scale graduated, as follows;—Commander, £150; Chief Mate, £80; Second, £80; Third, £60; Fourth, £35; Surgeons £30; Assistant Surgeons, £30; pursers £40; Boatswains, carpenters, and Gunners £2[illegible] shall be allowed by the Company to parties who have served ten years (to be computed from the date of entering the service, to the date of the termination of the last voyage) without requiring proof of sickness, simply on the ground of being unable to find employment, provided that any income which the party may possess shall go in abatement of such pension, and that

the claim to it be preferred within the period of five years from the termination of the last voyage. The General Court will observe that the Court's plan does not propose any compensation for persons in the freighted service below the grade of fourth mate. The Court of Directors, however, on re-consideration, are of opinion that surgeons' mates should receive the same amount of compensation as is proposed for fourth mates, viz. £150 for each; that a sum of £100 should be given to every fifth and sixth mate; and £50 to such of the boatswains, carpenters, and gunners, as shall have gone two voyages at the least in one of those stations. The Court of Directors having maturely reviewed the subject, with an anxious desire to consult the wishes expressed by the General Court of Proprietors, and to afford adequate relief, consistent with a sense of duty to the trust reposed in them, to a most valuable and highly meritorious class of professional men, can only indulge a confident hope that the plan, with the modifications which have been introduced and explained, will be satisfactory to the General Court.

The CHAIRMAN said that he sincerely hoped that the plan proposed by the minutes of the Court of Directors which had just been read, would meet with the approbation of the Court of proprietors. He would, therefore, submit it to them as a resolution,

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN seconded the motion.

After a long and desultory conversation on the question whether the Chairman or Mr. Weeding should make the first motion, Mr. Weeding gave way, and allowed the Chairman to put his motion.

MR. Weeding then said that he regretted that it should be necessary for him or any other proprietor to make remarks on the question of remuneration to the maritime officers, as he had hoped that such a scale would have been proposed by the Court of Directors as would have made any objection, on the part of members of that court, unnecessary. He considered the proposed plan as inconsistent with the honour and character of the company, as contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable right of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them, and that was not done by the plan proposed (hear, hear!) The Court of Directors could not oppose his plan on the ground of there being no funds to meet such a demand, for he found their opinion on that subject recorded in a report of the committee of correspondence, which was submitted by the Court of Directors to Government, on 21 January 1833, and which showed the assets of the Company to be from £18,000,000 to £23,000,000. Such being their opinion at that time they could now deny them, or that their were not sufficient assets. It was reckoned at that time that there were upwards of eighteen millions sterling belonging to the Company, to meet an annual payment to be made to the company of £630,000. Now at the rate of consols at that time, ten millions and a half sterling would have been sufficient to pay off that sum, and they had therefore enough to meet remunerations, gratuities, compensations, etc., to officers in this country. The Honorable Proprietor then referred to parts of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, to show the Mr. Charles Grant was favorable to a liberal compensation being given. He could see no difference between the plan now proposed by the Directors, and that which had been formerly rejected by the proprietors, except that it extended the compensation to fifth and sixth mates, and some other small officers. It did not give a fraction more to the commanders and other officers. —(Hear, hear.) He saw no reason why the compensation should be given as if it were charity, in which light it was evidently considered by the Court of Directors,—it was given for loss sustained in consequence of the changes made, and why, then, should it be looked on in the light as charity, instead of what it really was—the right of the parties? The Poplar Fund was a fund created by the officers themselves.

The CHAIRMAN said the Poplar Fund was entirely separate from the fund from which compensation was to be granted; it would exist as it was at present, and must meet all the claims which now existed upon it.

Mr. WEEDING.—At all events, the fund from which the compensation was to be derived was a Pauper Fund, if not Poplar Fund. He, however, contended that the compensation should not be looked upon as charity. The Honourable Proprietor then read his resolution, to the effect that it would be inconsistent with the honour and character of the East India Company if a just and liberal compensation were not allowed to their maritime officers, for being suddenly deprived of the advantages which they derived from the Company's service, and that the following scale of pensions and gratuities should be awarded:—For such commanders and officers as have been ten years and upwards in the service, commander, £250 per annum: chief mate £160; second mate, £140: surgeon, £140; third mate, £100; purser, £100; fourth mate, £70; assistant-surgeon, £70; fifth and sixth mates, each £50; midshipmen, £30; boatswains, gunners, each £25; widows to be entitled to one half their husband's pensions during widowhood, and children the usual proportion. For such officers as have not been ten years in the Company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service, in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all commanders and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August, 1833; that it be optional with the Company, in lieu of pensions, to pay to the commanders and officers they value of the same in money; and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the Board of Control. That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensation, this Court recommend that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non-performance to the remaining voyages.

Sir C. FORBES seconded the amendment. He considered the scale of compensation proposed to be given to those able, meritorious, and he would say, ill used persons as not sufficient, and as by no means in proportion to that given to other branches. He contended that the maritime officers of the Company had a right to compensation, on the plea alone of their having contributed £1,600,000 to the Company's treasury in the course of twenty years, in consequence of the 27 per cent. which was raised from them in their private trade whether it proved profitable or not. They were not thrown out of employment through any fault of their own. It might be said indeed that it was not through any fault of the Company; but that he denied for the Directors had agreed to surrender that great trade which had enabled them to pay their dividends, as well as support a great part of the territorial expense of India, merely for a promise of receiving ten and a half per cent. on their capital back. —(Hear, hear) Whether this would be an adequate remuneration or not was yet to be seen. After all the services done by the maritime service, they were now to be thrown overboard, and offered only a paltry compensation, which would barely keep them out of gaol, if it would even do that. He thought the scale proposed by the Hon. Proprietor, a very moderate one, and in agreeing to it, he should think the Court did only a very moderate act of justice to those persons. He hoped the resolution would be unanimously agreed to, or, at all events, that a large majority would be found in favour of it.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir P. MALCOLM could not avoid the opportunity of adding his meed of praise to a class of persons whom he had known and valued so highly. No class of the Company's servants had rendered more essential service than the maritime officers—(Hear!)—none had recommended themselves more highly by their talents and assiduity.—(Hear, hear!)—From the first constitution of the Court of Directors, some of the most efficient Members of that Court has been chosen from that class. Legislators had in their wisdom now thought proper to throw open the China trade, and many classes of men had suffered by the change; but he would venture to say that no class had suffered more than the maritime officers.—(Hear, hear.) The Court of Directors had governed India admirably. They had done so for many reasons: in the first place, by their fortunate and liberal choice of Governors and Commanders-in-Chief; secondly by choosing the finest youth in this country for their civil and military services; but, above all, by being always liberal in rewarding their servants.—(Cheers.) That was the spring of their success, and he hoped they would continue it. —(Cheers.) All the other classes who were affected by the changes had been liberally compensated, and he hoped an equal liberality would be shown to the maritime servants.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. FIELDEN supported the amendment, and contended that the Company had sufficient means at their disposal to meet all the claims which might be made in the way of compensation.

Mr. TWING admitted the good intention of the Directors, but could not coincide with them in opinion as to the amount of compensation which should be granted.

Mr. SWEET contended, that the compensation to be given to the maritime officers was a matter of right, not matter of charity, and that the scale of remuneration proposed by the Hon. Proprietor was by no means too large.

The CHAIRMAN defended the original motion, which was, that the Court should concur in the scale of compensation recommended by the Directors on the ground that the proposed increase would throw an additional burthen on the people of India who were not in a condition to bear it.

The amendment was also opposed by Mr. MILLS, as he considered the compensation proposed by the Directors sufficient.

A division took place when the numbers were—

For the amendment 52
Against it 26

Majority 26

The amendment was carried in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN put in a requisition, signed by nine proprietors (Directors) for ballot on the question.

The ballot was fixed for Wednesday (this day) and the Court adjourned.—*Post, August 20.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

TITHES (IRELAND) BILL.

(Continued.)

After the amendment (that the Bill be read this day six months) was put from the woolsack,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose and commenced by observing, the measure must be admitted to be one of the greatest importance, affecting as it did the tranquillity of Ireland and the security of the church. He had heard the noble baron with mingled concern and satisfaction,—concern at finding that, after deliberate consideration, the noble baron disagreed with him; and satisfaction to find that though he (Lord Ellenborough) now only expressed it for the first time, he (Lord Ellenborough) had nevertheless silently approved of the policy pursued by Government towards the church establishment for the last three years. He contended that in this bill there was nothing inconsistent with the old course, the only difference was that it arrived at a more prompt conclusion. He maintained, that if the house rejected this measure, they would, come what might, feel it necessary at a future period to adopt some similar bill, some plan which would in like manner throw the burden of tithe upon the landlord. Taking into consideration the feelings which had influenced the population of Ireland, not now merely, but for the last half century, it would be impossible that any provision for the Irish church could be made with any thing like security, unless the burden were thrown upon the landlord. He hoped the landlords would not take the advice of the noble baron, and make the church a stipendiary of the state. He hoped that the noble baron's observations were not intended to affect the conduct of the landlords, when he said he was sure that the landlords of Ireland were of too generous a disposition to take from the poor peasant—what?—35ths of what was due to them.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH intimated that he had said nothing which could be so construed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had so understood the noble lord. However, he would not press that topic. The noble baron had attacked the bill on other grounds. The rule which he (the Marquis of Lansdowne) would lay down for interference with property was this—that if the occasion did not justify the interference, it was improper to attempt to exercise it at all. But in circumstances like those which called for the present bill, it was not possible, without some measure more or less compulsory upon those who were called on to pay, to obtain what the law gave and the principle of compulsion was therefore applied to secure tithes. Noble lords should remember, moreover, that this principle compulsory commutation for tithe was not new. It did not originate with the present Government (hear, hear) but had been worked out in former measures. Mr. Goulburn's Act contained this principle in itself, and to that act he had offered his opposition, which however he withdrew, as he perceived it was essential to the tranquillity of Ireland. Was there no compulsion, no injustice, in this? In the unfortunate state of Ireland it was absolutely necessary to depart from the ordinary rules of justice and equity, it was for the tranquillity of Ireland that they should be overlooked, and those who had sanctioned this bill of Mr. Goulburn's ought not now to turn round and reproach His Majesty's Government with not poising the scales with a nicely balanced regard to equality. It would not be forgotten either that a right hon. gentleman who was lately a member of the Government had introduced into the other House of Parliament a bill for the composition of tithe, and no one could deny that a great and important step was then taken for the settlement of this great question. But did any one who then supported that measure argue in its favour on any other ground than regarding it as a basis for further legislation? (Hear, hear.) But then the noble baron charged his battery, and complained that Government had not carried into effect the intentions which it had expressed. There were but three methods of maintaining a provision for the Irish church—either by a quitt-rent, or a land-tax, or a sum of money. But it did not follow that because Government had not realized their intentions, that they had given them up. There was time for a conversion hereafter. He was ready to admit that such a conversion into land would be very desirable (hear, hear), but there were so many persons who disliked the idea, and the notion had been long unpopular in England of converting so much land into mortmain, that he could not think of supporting any measure which had this for its subject. As for a conversion into money, in the [illegible] funds, an attempt to invest [illegible] Irish church in that security [illegible] by great loss to the establi[illegible] altered, and, only a quit-rent [illegible] the object of the Government to secure this for the church as quickly and decisively as possible. The noble baron had complained that the bill was changed. It was changed indeed in form, but not in principle, and by administering a large degree of compulsion, what was to have been paid in five years was now to be paid in one. As a landlord he disliked this, but when he saw what would be the effect upon the tranquility of Ireland, he gave it his cordial support, he wished to change the irritating, conflicting, and alienating relation which at present subsisted between the Protestant clergyman and his poor Catholic parishioner—a relation which took away from the former the influence over the mind of the latter, which he would say, and he did not say it for the first time, despite the irritating effects of that relation, was frequently and most deservedly exercised, and was injurious to that veneration and respect which, equally to the honour of those who paid and those who received it, was in many instances the tribute paid by the Catholic peasant to the Protestant clergyman. As an instance of the vexatious claims between parson and tithe-payer, he would quote a paper which had been lately put into his hands, a number of the *Dublin Gazette*, from which it appeared that claims were made by clergyman on different poor peasants for sums from 14*s.* down to 1*s.* 10*d.* (hear,) amounting to 300 or 400 in one parish. Did the noble baron mean to compare the relation between landlord and tenant to that subsisting between the clergyman and tithe-payer, and the payments made to the clergyman in respect of tithe, for which no advantage was received ("hear," from the Ministerial benches), to the payment made to his landlord, in the shape of rent; and did he think that because the landlord in the exercise of his sound discretion, could recover from the tenant what he had advanced for him at a time when the tenant might find it difficult to raise the money, the same feelings would be in action when the receiver stood in a totally different relation to the tenant, and his acts were of a totally different description? But allowing to the noble baron that the same irritation would follow the collection of the same impost by the landlord, it was quite clear that irritation would not be directed against the clergyman, because the tithe-payer would not have to pay one farthing to him. This measure, he was sure, would tend to tranquillize Ireland, and the noble lords opposite ought to try by something like a test whether it would not place the church revenues on footing of security. It ought to be considered what the church would lose or gain by the operation of this measure. But in making an estimate of this nature, it was necessary to see at what rate tithe was sold when brought to market in Ireland, and those noble lords who thought that tithe was a sound and available property might as well, if it were only for the indulgence of their curiosity, examine into the causes which made tithe, while every other kind of property had increased in value in Ireland, and land had advanced 6 or 7 years' purchase, remain perfectly stationary, land being now worth 25 or 26 years' purchase, and the average value of tithe only 16 or 17. (Hear, hear) Purchasers looked to facts, and they knew very well the ease of collecting the one and the difficulty of getting payment for the other, and he thought that their decision, their verdict, was one on which all disinterested and dispassionate men might safely rely. The noble baron had said that the Government would rob the church. (The noble marquis here entered into some statements, tending to show that the Irish establishment had been fairly dealt with, but owing to a temporary interruption in the gallery we were not able to collect anything more than this.) The noble marquis proceeded to maintain, that looking at the measure in the light of a mere mercantile transaction, the church would gain by the exchange of the worst security that was to be found for the best that imagination could conceive, small sums charged on large estates, with a preference given to this charge over any other demand that could be made on the land whether rent, jointure, or mortgage. In carrying this measure into effect, the interests of the church and the property of the church would be materially consulted; and if it had been found necessary to apply a measure of compulsion towards the Church, thought to be recollected that the landholder was subjected to compulsion also. It ought not to be forgotten, too, that neither the church nor the landlord was alone in making this sacrifice. Parliament had, with greater liberality while laying down this principale of legislation as a departure, he admitted, from the ordinary rules of justice,—stepped forward to bear its share of the burden, and this willing concession was, it appeared, to be met with rejection (hear, hear), and the revenues of the Irish church to be subjected to reduction. What might become of the bill he could not speak with sufficient admiration of the liberality of the House of Commons, which, acting wisely because generously though, he should observe, it was possible to frame a measure which should be formly just and equitable), had offered a [illegible] which their lordships might reject, but might not again be offered (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He trusted that consideration would have its weight in the minds of their lordship, and that the noble baron's hope that much was expected from that house would not be suffered to pass unregarded. For his own part, he did not know how that expectation could be better fulfilled than in making that sacrifice which had been so liberally offered for their sanction and approval (hear), since otherwise might extend tranquillity to Ireland, and provision to many meritorious individuals this bill might be rejected, and that [illegible] quility might be sacrificed, but the House of Commons would at any rate deserve the gratitude of the country for its endeavours to secure the blessing of unanimity to the country. He considered the subject with deep attention, and he should give his most conscientious support to the second reading of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of WINCHILSEA adverted to the state of misery and distress in which the great body of the Protestant clergy were thrown, and implored the noble viscount at the head of His Majesty's Government, if he had any regard to the peace and tranquillity of Ireland, and had any wish to allay the feeling of alarm which had sprung up in the breasts of all the Protestants of Ireland, to follow the advice of the noble baron, and adopt the measure which was once the noble viscount's own, and which had received the sanction of his colleagues. He asked for consistency from the Government in the principle of the bill brought in by the right hon. gentleman lately the Secretary for the Colonies, and that of that now before their lordships was as different as one principle could be from another. The principle of the right hon. gentleman's bill was redemption of tithe, the principle of this the perpetuity of all tithe. ("Hear" from the Opposition.) He feared there would be the same hesitation on the part of the Roman Catholic peasantry to pay tithe, whether it came directly out of their own pockets or was indirectly paid to the landlord. The bill was the growth of a daring violation of all justice (hear, hear), and entertaining that opinion, he was sure the Protestant gentry would not deign to accept the bribe that was held out to them, though he did not know whether the Catholic landowners would not avail themselves of the concession, as it was called. Every concession that Government made would only produce a call for further concessions, and he told the Protestant gentry of Ireland that the same spirit which was raised against the payment of tithes to the person who might be, not in vain, raised against all payment of tithe whatever, however disguised. If this bill were merely to the redemption of tithes, but at the same time asserted the supremacy of law as it at present stood: though it contained many objectionable provisions to which he must object (especially those converting tithes into land) yet he should in such a case be induced to withdraw his opposition to it. He repeated, that if their lordships should consent to pass the bill in its present shape, the Protestants of Ireland would feel, and justly feel, that the church was to be sacrificed to those who had trampled upon the laws, under a pretext of pacification, that whose exertions, instead of producing peace and tranquillity in that distracted country, had only led to a continuance of those evils. He trusted their lordships would on the present occasion act with firmness, and would not be intimidated from doing their duty to the country by any thing which might have been said out of doors. The eyes of the whole nation was upon them just the present moment, and it behove them so to discharge the duties of that situation in which God had placed them as to merit the approbation of their fellow countrymen. (Hear, hear.) If His Majesty's Ministers had come forward to ask the sanction of the house to a measure which was their own instead of the present measure, which was wholly changed in principle, he repeated it would have had his support. If however the Government were determined to persevere with the present bill, the consequences which he anticipated would ensue must rest with them. He called upon the noble viscount of the head of the Government to act consistently with the measure originally introduced. (Hear, hear.)

Lord DUNCANNON next rose and address[ed] the house, but the low tone in which his lord[ship] spoke made him at intervals totally inaudible. [The] noble lord commenced by observing that he [was] concurred with the noble earl who had just [spo]ken, in thinking that the Government would [have] done wisely if it had adopted a measure [calc]ulated to assert the law, as the noble earl had [stat]ed it, and thereby to effect the recovery of [tith]es; but if was impossible to disguise from their [lord]ships that tithes could not now be recovered [in] Ireland except amidst bloodshed and disorder. [(Hear], hear.) He rose, however, principally [for] the purpose of showing the difference which [pre]vailed between the present bill and the m[ea]s[ure] which had been originally introduced. The [bill] brought into the Commons was upon a [prin]ciple similar to the present, at least so far as [the] objection made by the noble baron who had [just] spoken—namely, in attaching the revenues [of] the church. He was, however, quite sure, [that] if their lordships would look to the reports [whi]ch had from time to time been made by com[mit]tees of both houses of Parliament, they would [find] that every one of the clergymen who had [been] examined had declared that he paid at least [90] per cent, in the collection of his tithes. He [(Lo]rd Duncannon), from his own residence [in] Ireland, well knew that such was the case, [and] indeed, that in many cases much more was [paid]. In the former bill, it was true, there was [obtai]ned a power, at the end of five years' of [redem]ption; but this redemption even then, as [his] noble friend behind him (the Marquis of [Clan]ricarde) had pointed out, could not arise [from] conversion of tithes into land—a con[versi]on which he (Lord Duncannon) confessed [(as] we understood) an insuperable ob[jec]tion. Let their lordships bear in mind that [during] this period of five years the people, he [meant] the peasantry of Ireland, would necessarily [be] kept in a complete state of warfare. (Hear, [hear].) By the measure now before their lordship[s] evil would be avoided; and he recommend[ed it] for their adoption as the only bills in [accord]ance with the real interests of that class had been [recom]mended. The peasantry would under its provisions [obtain] from at least 40 per cent. in the expense of collection. He was sure the noble baron opposite (Lord Ellenborough) would not contend that the objection on the part of the people of Ireland to tithes was new in its origin. For the last hundred years it had ever been the occasion of tumult and discord in Ireland. He would refer the noble lord (Ellenborough) to the address which had been delivered by a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Goulburn), on introducing in another place, some few years ago, the Tithe Composition Bill. On that occasion the right hon. gentleman to whom he alluded had distinctly stated his opinion upon the collection of tithes in Ireland; and so applicable to the present measure did those observations appear to be, that he (Lord Duncannon) must trouble their lordships with them. The right hon. gentleman, after recommending to the house the measure he then brought forward, as one calculated to remove or alleviate certain evils which were universally acknowledged to be connected with the tithe system as existing in Ireland, observed, that "the collection of tithes in Ireland was in every respect distinct from that which prevailed in England. In the former it presented difficulties almost insuperable in the latter it was attended with little, if any; inconvenience. And why?—Because tithes in the two countries were collected from very different classes of the community. In England the tithes were paid by the middling and higher classes, by those who had a considerable, or at least some, capital employed in agriculture; in Ireland they were paid by the very lowest of the peasantry, and almost by them alone. This very circumstance created almost all the difficulty which was connected with the tithe system of Ireland. It necessarily brought the clergyman into hostile contact with the poorest part of the community; it placed him in the painful situation either of abandoning the greater part of his income, or of getting into a course of litigation with the greater part of his parishioners; for it was obvious that where the income of a clergyman was derived from numerous payments, each of which did not exceed a few shillings, he was compelled either to endure the payment of those sums from the poor, or to give up his income altogether. This was generally the case in the southern and western parts of Ireland. Now every person who looked at the event of the last three or four years, must be well aware that the case stood precisely as it had been thus described by the right hon. gentleman some years ago. Within that period two cases had been mentioned (one in another place) in which two clergymen, though aided by the military and police, had been entirely foiled in their endeavours to collect one shilling of tithes. There was of these one case in the county of Cork, to which he could not avoid calling the attention of their lordships, because it would serve to show what would be the effect of rejecting this bill, and of thereby throwing the clergyman upon the vantage ground which the noble lord (Ellenborough) had contended was created by the Tithe Composition Act. (Hear) "The Rev. Mr. Low owned the tithe of four parishes. About 2,900*l.* was due to him in the month of April last, At this time he was forced to require military and police aid from the government to protect his servants to be employed in distraining. During 70 days a great body of troops and police were engaged in rendering to Mr. Locke every service he desired to enable him to recover these arrears. At the end of that period he writes to Mr. Littleton a letter, informing him that he felt himself at last compelled to relinquish the undertaking and abandon his rights, and urges on the Government to devise some other mode by which his property can be secured to him. He complains, that notwithstanding the troops, with occasional interval necessary for their rest, have been employed in securing the country for more than 30 days: the peasantry, always aware of their approach, have never failed to secure their cattle in their houses; that he had resorted to the expedient of marching the troop at night, in order that they might be on the spot before sunrise. But all was in vain. The barking of the dogs at this distant tramp of the horses gave notice to the farmers, and the cattle were invariable housed before his servants, and the troops could reach the ground; in short, they had not realized on an average so much as 4*l.* a-day during the 70 days the force was retained, or about 8*l.* on each of the days that they were out, and that unless the the Lord-Lieutenant would consent to an increase of the force, and of its being actually encamped every where on the particular localities on which he wished to distrain, it would not be possible to starve the cattle out of the houses. Further attempts were consequently abandoned by him at the end of May." The second case was that of the Rev. Mr. Whitty, in the county of Wicklow, whose servants though aided by military and police, had been unable to recover single shilling, under precisely similar circumstances. He read these extracts with a view to show that which he feared would be the result of the rejection of the measure now before the lordships. On the other hand, he entertained a hope that the bill, once passed into a law, would be hailed as a boon by the peasantry of Ireland. He must repeat that the present was the first bill which had ever been submitted to the Legislature which designed a benefit to that class of the community. He did not mean to say that it had been intentionally done but he contended that their lordships had never, before legislated upon any measure that was not favourable to the peasantry of Ireland. He would [illegible] Act (not that he conceived [illegible] have been productive of no [illegible] the Subletting Act and the [illegible] the 10*l.* freeholder. Hence it [illegible] ved the bill would be received by the people of Ireland as a boon, and yet he understood some of their lordships were prepared to reject it. (Hear, hear.) He, however, entreated their lordships to consider well what would be the situation of the clergy of Ireland, consequent upon the rejection of this measure. When the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Winchester) had called upon their lordships to save the clergy of Ireland from the horrors of the bill it was incumbent upon them to bear in mind the condition to which that body were now reduced. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend at the head of the Government had read to their lordships a paper containing the opinions of the clergy of the district of Dromore, in reference to the bill, and he (Lord Duncannon) could state that such also were the sentiments of the clergy in the south western districts of Ireland. He was not surprised that a greater expression of opinion on the part of the clergy in favor of the bill had not reached their lordships when he remembered that such great exertions had been made by the most rev. prelate at the head of the Irish church establishment, by writing to them and impressing on the minds not only of those who were present at the meeting in question, but of others, the objections to this bill, and endeavouring thereby to influence votes that night. He (Lord Duncannon hesitated not, however, to say that if the bill should be rejected, the clergy of Ireland generally would be just in the situation of the two individuals of their own body to whose cases he had called the attention of the house. What, he repeated, would be their situation after the 1st of November next? He felt confident that all exertions in their favour to assert the law and to support their just claims would entirely fail, and that by means of the passive resistance which had been described nothing would be feared by the clergy upon which to distram thus, after increasing considerable expence in fruitless efforts, they would not recover one shilling of their tithes. (Hear) On the whole, he conceived this measure to be founded as fairly, both in respect to the clergy and the landlords as well as to the peasantry of Ireland, as the existing state of that country rendered possible. Notwithstanding what had been urged to the contrary, he could not conceive what better security the clergy of Ireland could have than that which was provided by the measure, and he could not believe that any clergyman knowing the state of Ireland, and the impossibility of collecting tithes would for a moment hesitate in admitting that, under the circumstances, the terms provided for him by the bill were good and advantageous. (Hear.) The estimated amount of the total revenue that would eventually be at the disposal of the ecclesiastical commissioners, when all the funds were available, was as follow:—

1.—FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

From the net incomes of the 11 suppressed sees including Ardagh	£50,873
From the excess of revenue of the sees of Armagh and Derry	10,660
From annual tax on the incomes of all ecclesiastical benefices exceeding 300*l.* per annum, supposing them all to be in charge, and deducting the one fifth of tithe compositions allowed to landlords, estimated at	22,000
From repayment of glebe-house loan instalments which will cease in the year 1848	7,500
	£91,033

2.—FOR AUGMENTATION PURPOSES.

From Boulter and Robinson's augmentation funds	£5,000
From the incomes of dignities and prebends coming within the provisions of the amendment bill	11,500
	£16,500

3.—PERPETUITY PURCHASE LAND.

From the sale of the perpetuities, estimated to produce a capital of about 1,200,000*l.* which at the rate of 3½*l.* per cent. would produce an annual increase of about	£42,000

There is at this moment in the Bank only 1,800*l.*; but after the commissioners declare the amount and it is approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, the parties willing to purchase have six months to pay in the amount of their purchase-money. There are sales to the amount of 91,000*l.* approved of by the Lord Lieutenant; two or three only have announced their intention not to complete the purchase, and of course the ecclesiastical commissioners infer that it is the intention of the other purchasers to complete their purchases within the time limited. One observation now as to the alteration which had been made in the bill as original framed. He admitted that in its first shape, and before the amendment was carried, the law at present existing had been (as the noble earl opposite said) asserted; but when the amendment came to the other house proposed by the Irish landlords, for from them he declared the proposition to have emanated, though it was said to be a mere measure of Mr. O'Connell's (loud cries of "hear, hear," in which the Duke of Dichmond joined), a very different question presented itself. (Renewed cheers.) He again said that the amendment was not of Mr. O'Connell's proposition, though he thought that hon. and learned gentleman had very wisely adopted it; it was the result of a resolution to which the Irish landlords resident in London had come, and which would have been brought forward, even though Mr. O'Connell had not embraced it. He did anticipate that their lordships were prepared to say that any proposition, however good, if made by Mr. O'Connell, ought to be rejected by them.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND inquired if it had not been opposed by Lord Althorp in another place? (Loud cheers from the Opposition peers.)

Lord DUNCANNON replied, yes, most certainly, because his noble friend, as a Minister, was bound to support the bill propounded by the Government; but when he had obtained the sentiments of the Irish landlords upon it, he was justified in giving way. He rejoiced that his noble friend had done so, for he was quite satisfied that if the former bill had passed, though it might have asserted the law, it would have effected that object amidst bloodshed and conflict with the peasantry. The returns for the last two years justified him in the adoption of this conclusion. When he said that he was glad his noble friend had given way to the amendment which had been moved and carried in another place, and to which almost every Irish landlord present gave his assent, ("No no,")—he might be allowed to admit that there was not a very full house ("hear," from the Opposition benches), still he contended that every Irish landlord present supported the alteration. He must also add, as an Irish proprietor himself, that he rejoiced that the additional charge was put upon him, because he felt confident that no other chance was afforded for giving peace and tranquillity to Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Mansfield, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Meath, and Viscount Beresford, rose together. The first named peers however gave way, and

Viscount Beresford said he rose merely for the purpose of alluding to an assertion which had been made by the noble lord who had just sat down—an assertion affecting a relative of his (Lord Beresford's) the most rev. primate of all Ireland. The noble lord had said that the Primate of all Ireland had exercised all his endeavours and his most strenuous exertions to bring the clergy into opposition to this measure, and that at a meeting of the prelates he had attempted to influence the votes which they should give on the present occasion. Now, knowing as he did that most rev. prelate intimately, and being also fully possessed of his feelings in reference to this measure, he (Lord Beresford) could absolutely state to the noble lord that he had stated that which was most unfounded, and he called upon the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Derry) who had spoken early in the evening, to state whether at the meeting of the prelates of Ireland, the most rev. primate had attempted to use any such influence as that which had been ascribed to him.

Lord DUNCANNON in explanation, begged to say that he had meant to convey to their lordships no such sentiments as those attributed to him by the noble viscount. If he had done so, he must express his regret. What he had meant to convey was merely that the most rev. prelate had addressed letters upon the subject of this bill to the clergy of Ireland.

The Bishop of Derry said, that as he had been appealed to by the noble viscount opposite, and on the other side of the house, he must say, that when in the course of the evening he had alluded to the most rev. primate of all Ireland, he had taken some pains to convey and mark to the house the feelings of respect which he entertained to that individual, who so ably and advantageously presided over the body to which he (the Bishop of Derry) belonged. (Hear, hear.) The noble viscount had, however, called upon him (the Bishop of Derry) to say, whether his grace the primate of Ireland had exercised either his influence or persuasion from him and the rest of the rev. bench favourable to the views he had himself taken of the subject now under their lordships consideration. In reply, he begged to state, that not one single word issued from his grace's month calculated to effect such a purpose. (Hear, hear.) He (the Bishop of Derry) trusted that he should ever have the manliness to support his own opinions without dictation, and he most do the most rev. prelate to whom allusion had been made, the justice to say, that no influence had been exercised by him in respect to himself, and that he believed the most rev. prelate to be incapable on any act which would not bear the scrutiny of the most virtuous mind. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of MEATH next addressed the house, but he was very indistinctly heard in the gallery. We understood the right rev. prelate to say that their lordships in legislating on this subject should regard the Irish church as an integral part and parcel of the church of England. (Hear.) This measure, in his opinion, was replete with injury to the church. It was so full of the materials of destruction to the church of Ireland that he should never consent to it. He would, on the contrary, give it his decided opposition. They had heard a great deal as to the effect of this measure, and of another measure,—the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. They were told, for instance, that the perpetuity purchase fund, which was to form a portion of the practical machinery of his measure, would amount to 1,200,000*l.* a-year. It would require 25 years to elapse before it reached that amount (Hear.) In the mean time, the Irish clergy would have to be paid out of this country. (Hear.) Was it to be supposed that the people of his country would continue that? They talked of the rich clergy of the Irish church. He (the Bishop of Meath) knew that they were in a wretched situation, he knew that they were suffering a great deal, but he also knew that they would rather suffer more than take such a measure as this. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of DERRY in explanation said, that he had not changed his opinion on the subject of the Tithe Composition Law.

DOMESTIC GAZETTE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. James Porter, to Miss Harriet White.

BIRTH.

At Belgaum, the Lady of Captain J. Worthy, 18th Regiment N. I., of a Daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

At Bhooj, on the 5th inst. Lieut. W. R. Annesley, Qr. Mas. 15th Regt. N. I., most sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers, and all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon Charles Lush, M. Est., from Dapooree
Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th Regt. N. I., from Deesa
Col. Salter, Staff, from Deesa.
Col. Willshire, Staff, from Poonah.
Lieut. Col. Stevenson, H. Artillery, from Poonah.
Captain Lester, Artillery, from Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon C. D. Steaker, Civil Surgeon, from Nugger.
Ditto Do. C. Ducat, Do., from Poonah.
Capt. C. Waddington, Supt. Engr., from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon John Stokoe, Nizm's Cavy., to Aurungabad.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. R. Keily, 20th Regt. N. I., to Rajkote.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
Captain Stokoe, Invalids, to Poonah.
Cornet Combe, 3d Lt. Cavy., to Deesa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18th.—Barque Fanny, H. Meness Master, to Bencoolen.
Passengers.—4 Natives.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—Lady Raffles, Palmira, and Triumph.
Do. Clyde.—William Nicol.
Do. Mocha.—Discovery and Futtay Rahimon.
Do. Juddah.—Mecca.
Do. Pinang.—Gopall Crustna.
Do, Malay Coast.—Hamoody.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.—Melville, 74 Guns.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote and Ternate.
FREE TRADERS.—William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Lady Gordon, Triumph, John Marsh, Palmira, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mecca, Discovery, Futtay Rahimon, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Gopall Crisna, Hamoody, Futtay Salam, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Nussery, Grab Peramber Savoy, Soobrow, Shaw Byramgore, Schooner Hamed, and Brig Ransord Pursad.
America.—Lady Surrah.
Portuguese.—St. Anna.
Brazalian.—Amizade.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futhel Kurrim, and Attite Rahimon.

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APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1835.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A TRUE and perfect Schedule of all sums of MONEY, BONDS, and other SECURITIES, belonging to the Undermentioned ESTATES, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the REGISTRAR on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court, under the Acts of the 39th, and 40th, and of the 55th George the Third, previous to the 22d day of October 1834, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the hands of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL of this Court, shewing the gross amount received, the Payments made thereout, and the Balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate, also of all Administrations whereof the Balances have been paid over to the Persons entitled to the same, since the 1st day of April last.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1834.			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General, exclusive of Current Interest from 1st May 1834.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	
William Andrew Price, Esq.,	40493	0	26	1837	0	2	38656	0	24				
Mary Warburton, Widow	15377	1	94	712	2	85	14664	3	9				
Lucy Bonel,	8056	0	40	384	0	92	7671	3	48				
Eleanor Boyde,	27259	2	76	1583	0	8	25749	0	68				Rupees 72 2 due to Administrator.
John McCluir, formerly in the Marine Service,	26067	0	35	1541	3	6	24597	3	32				Rupees 72 2 due to Administrator.
Robert Young, formerly of Bombay Marine	1780	3	2	103	1	36	1677	1	73				
Richard J. Williams, Ensign	2385	3	3	375	1	88	2010	1	15				
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet, Madras Est.	2932	3	53	268	0	10	2664	3	43				
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant	1240	0	19	382	3	91	857	0	28				
Mathew Broadly, Ditto	232	1	77	24	0	48	208	1	29				
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores	304	3	86	8	0	25	296	3	61				
James Clement Page, Lieut	1117	1	41	497	3	73	619	1	68				
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks	3383	0	66	495	0	1	2888	0	65				
William Jayne, Lieutenant	1208	2	36	547	3	84	660	2	52				
John Lionel Inglis, Sub-Assistant Surgeon	691	1	82	215	2	28	475	3	54				
Thomas Sayage Robinson, Lieut	1204	3	51	340	1	0	864	2	51				
Thomas Browne, Ensign, Marine Batt	49	2	94	42	2	19	7	0	75				
James Boyne, Lieut., M. Establishment	1283	3	70	1168	0	50				115	3	20	The Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividends due to Messrs. Bruce and Co., and to Mr. D. Potter residing at Madras.
Henry Heath, Lieut	14867	0	77	14206	1	10	731	3	67				Rupees 11,877 2 87 transferred by the Accountant General in Trust for Anne Heath, a Lunatic, the Mother and next of Kin of the said deceased, pursuant to order of Court, on the Equity Side, dated the 1st November 1830. Rs. 71 due to the Administrator for passing his account.
William Charles Lenn, Do.	3189	0	24	2778	0	99	410	3	25				
Edward Reel, Auctioneer	473	3	66	457	3	26	16	0	40				
George Sparkes Cooper, Ensign, E. Regt	786	1	15	601	2	75	134	2	40				
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt.	9836	3	49	1444	3	6	8392	0	43				Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, H. M. 78th Regiment, (to which Regiment the deceased belonged,) still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1454, and in England to £166 16 4, exclusive of Interest.
Jarrett Edwards, Lieut.	4863	3	95	4381	1	6	482	2	89				
John Sampson, Capt.	2777	2	69	113	0	30	2664	2	39				
William Robinson, Mariner	26609	0	43	24987	1	64	1620	0	0	1	2	79	The Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of Surplus of Interest on Rs. 1,620 due to Mrs. Bailie.
William Harris, Lieut, Madras Establishment	1586	1	59	1438	3	21	147	2	38				The Balance in the hands of the Accountant General is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lieut. Colonel Cobb is entitled.
Daniel FitzGerald Griffin, Lt.-Col. M. Est.	6195	1	93	5610	3	4	584	2	89				
Henry Tolcher, Capt.	487	3	76	454	1	47	33	2	29				The Balance in the hands of the Accountant General is the proportional part of the Deceased's Estate, to which Lieut. N. Allen is entitled.
Andrew Mathew, Lieut. of Marine	1243	1	21	1183	2	9	59	3	12				
Alexander Maxwell, Lieut.	270	3	65	236	2	94	34	0	71				The Balance in the hands of the Accountant General is the proportional part of the Deceased's Estate, to which Lieut. R. Bennett is entitled.
Joseph Randall, Ensign	1221	2	0	318	3	73	902	2	27				The Balance in the hands of the Accountant General is the proportional part of the Deceased's Estate, to which Peter Boxley is entitled.
William Griffiths, Ordinary Seaman	81	2	99	11	3	99	69	3	0				
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate	128	0	66	35	3	84	92	0	82				
J. F. Nelson, formerly Ensign H. M. 65th Regt.	5475	1	77	1399	3	73	4075	2	04				
William Hilton, Lieut. 14th Regt. M. N. I.	1262	1	40	806	3	2	455	2	38				
James Erskine, Captain 2d 4th M. N. I.	5310	2	58	3783	2	64	1526	3	94				
Elizabeth Lenn, Widow of Lieut. W. C. Lenn,	799	0	3	279	3	81	519	0	22				
William Henry Green, Lieut. H. M. 67th Regt.	308	1	36	305	3	53	2	1	83				
Henry Chitty, Midshipman	408	3	16	128	3	86	279	3	30				
George B. Gray, Captain H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot.	860	2	54	300	0	46	560	2	08				
Thomas Milner Crompton, Lieut.	1381	2	54	1014	1	82	367	0	72				
Frederick Marshall, Do.	1167	1	31	925	1	45	241	3	86				
Alexander Rind, Do.	25772	1	39	25719	1	39				53	0	0	The Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim due to Surdarkhan.
James Forbes, Lieut. B. E. Regt.	968	3	65	929	3	93	38	3	72				
Christopher Traherne, Esq.	3017	3	43	3008	3	29				9	0	14	The Balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to Major General John Baillie and Captain John Clunes.
Thomas Rind, Assistant-Surgeon	1682	0	68	1682	0	68							Sword and Surgical Instruments specifically bequeathed to Mr. John McNeil and Lieut. Watkins Bombay European Regiment, with the Administrator.
Samuel Peregrine Palmer, Lieut.	1869	1	19	1703	3	61				165	1	58	Rs. 6 3 25 paid to the Estate of Lieutenant J. Perrin leaving a Balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Lieutenants J. Pratt, J. G. Birds, Joseph Laurie, and Surgeon George Whigham.
John McDonald, Lieut, 1st | 12th M. N. I.	515	2	48	56	0	46	459	2	2				
John Charles Ennis, Asst. Account. Gen. Office.	4354	1	28	775	3	0	3578	2	28				
Robert Youl, Master Mariner	5219	3	62	454	1	10	4765	2	52				
Samuel Butler, Do. Do.	4406	3	31	427	2	19	3979	1	12				
John Watts, Mariner	722	1	67	602	1	6	120	0	61				
George Llewellin, Lieut.-Col, B. E.	43985	2	8	31446	0	61	12492	1	87	46	3	60	Rupees 4471 2 32 paid to Mr. J. G. Frith, Attorney of Geoge Llewellin, the eldest Son of the said deceased, being in full of his share of the personal Estate, due to him as Legatee under the deceased's Will. A House on the verge of the Esplanade (commonly called Cardiff Castle) belonging to this Estate, let at 100 Rupees per month.
Benjamin Collier, Pensioner, Bombay Est.	7157	2	60	1071	2	16	6086	0	44				
William Gilkrest, Captain, 3d L. C.	142	3	5	138	1	7				4	1	98	Rs. 8 0 38 have been paid to a Creditor, leaving a balance due to Dady Natha, and Cornet Henry Robinson.
Thomas Lechmere, Lieut.	637	2	42	625	3	25				11	3	17	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to the Mess of the Bombay European Regiment.
George William Dardis, Lieut.	247	1	99	241	2	1				5	3	98	The Balance is the amount of Dividend due to Eduljee Bhiccajee and Mahomed Husson.
James Blair, late of Bombay Baker	83788	3	19	27706	1	49	56082	1	70				
William Henry Bingham Lindsay, Lieut. H. M. 4th Regt. L. D.	1642	1	30	1375	2	18	266	3	12				
William Kirke Sandon, Lieut. H. C. Marine	489	3	72	223	2	24	266	1	48				2 Seals, 1 Key, 1 Ring and 1 Pencil case, with the Administrator.
John Mainwaring, H. M. 67th Regt of Foot	408	0	42	68	0	3	340	0	39				
Mr. John Snaith Watson	91915	0	79	91805	0	79				110	0	0	Rs. 85,724. 3. 0 paid to Mr. Henry Wooler, in part of his Bonds. Deceased's half share in the late firm of Messrs. Lugrin and Watson, not yet settled.
E. C. Lee	20	3	49	1	0	78	19	2	71				
James Gardner, of Palghautchery	69621	0	35	44599	0	30	25022	0	05				Mrs. Gardner, the Widow, and Miss Charlotte Eliza Ann Gardner, and Miss Mary Margaret Maria Gardner, two of the daughters of the said deceased, having received their shares, the balance in the hands of the Accountant General is the amount of two shares due to the other two Children of the deceased.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1834.			Amount Paid.			Amount with the Accountant General exclusive of Current Interest from 1st May 1834.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	
Jane Smith, Widow of Cornet J. B. Smith....	3129	0	20	3129	0	20							Rupees 2,205 3, 79, paid to W. S. Grey, Esquire, Attorney of Michael Smith, Administrators of the said deceased in England, and added to the payments.
William Twigg, Lieut. 2d—8th N. I...	349	0	47	244	1	09	104	3	38				
John Henry Grubb, Lieut. H. C. Marine.....	12719	0	74	12719	0	74							Rupees 643, 1, 80 paid to Creditors, and added to the payments.
Thomas David Hughes, Lieut. 1st/9th N. I....	2995	2	53	2995	2	53							Rupees 9, 2, 30 paid to Meer Ahmedally, and added to the payments.
Edmund Dyer, Master Mariner....	1490	2	02	919	3	74	570	2	28				
Henry Hannah, Sub-Conductor....	271	2	83	172	0	25				99	2	58	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Eduljee and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Ramjee Jewajee, Marvanjee Muncherjee, Framjee Bomanjee, and to the Estate of the late Key Serjeant William Willism Blair.
Edmund Slingsby Sturmey, late of Bushire....	99	2	57	99	2	57							Rupees 66. 0 90 paid to Mr. C. A. West on account of costs in obtaining Letters of Administration and added to the payments.
Bartholomew Dominicette, Lieut. H. C. Marine	5992	1	65	5917	1	65				75	0	0	The Balance in the hands of the Administrators is the amount of a claim due to Buxeesing Soobadar.
Charles Watson, Seaman....	149	0	15	7	0	04	142	0	11				
William Burke, Seaman....	63	1	42	4	0	08	59	1	34				
John Hilliard, Gunner....	307	0	91	12	2	14	294	2	77				
John Mason, the younger....	974	0	85	967	3	59				6	1	26	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Mr. Fenosky and the Editor of the Argus.
Sarah White, Widow.....	6024	1	02	6006	1	29	87	3	73				
Robert John McNab, Ensign..	124	1	88	123	2	44							Rupees 70 due to Administrator.
Robert Tyrrel Heath, Lieut. Col.....	18190	3	59	15190	3	59	3000	0	0	0	3	44	The balance in the hands of the administrator due to Auditram Moolchund Goldsmith.
Augustus Powell, Mariner	7	2	38	5	0	12	2	2	26				
James Thomas Brewer, Master Mariner..	852	1	79	208	0	75	644	1	04				3 Persian Coins with the Administrator.
Edward S. Thompson, Ensign....	456	0	50	212	2	32	243	2	18				
William John Bushby, Civil Service....	214	0	98	190	3	81				23	1	17	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to the Estate of the late Mr. Duncan Cameron.
John Strachan, Surgeon....	12297	3	19	10803	0	15	1469	1	22	25	1	82	Out of the Balance in the hands of the Administrator Rupees 20, 2, 0 are due to one Tricumdass Bhungwandass, the amount of his claim:
James Penrose, Surgeon..	1838	2	98	326	1	20	1512	1	78				
John Benson, Master Mariner....	117	2	05	80	1	74				37	0	31	The balance in hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividends due to John de Souza and Duncan Cameron.
Pointz Ricketts, Esq.....	7196	3	04	7113	2	37				83	0	67	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to several Creditors.
A. J. O. Browne, Major....	23975	2	13	23784	0	74				191	1	39	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to different workmen, whose names are not known.
Timothy Gosley, Lieut. of Marine....	1462	2	65	1462	2	65							1 German Crown, 4 Persian Rupees, and 1 Surat Rupee, with the Administrator.
Lloyd Walker, Assistant-Surgeon....	2853	3	55	2768	3	89				84	3	66	Rupees 120, 0 36 have been paid to a Creditor, and added to the payments: leaving balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Naseerbin Abdulla and Ashair bin Sullamon.
J. Maloney, Ensign....	100	1	65	98	2	23				1	3	42	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Ramjee Jewajee.
William Wensley, Master Mariner....	1261	1	72	1093	2	18	167	3	54				One Cornelian Seal, Mouth Piece, and one Miniature with the Administrator.
Edward Shaw, Lieutenant.....	5586	1	12	3104	1	15	2501	3	61				Rupees 19 3 64 due to the Administrator.
Michael Lionel Gallway, Captain.....	4264	3	33	2588	3	13	1550	3	39	124	0	81	
Robert Scott Gibson, Lieut. 6th Regt. N. I.....	1350	2	76	1350	2	76							Rupees 644 1 09 paid to Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., Attornies of G. Gibson, the Father of the deceased.
George Leighler,.....	7811	0	23	7811	0	23							Quarters 3 20 have been paid to a Creditor, and added to the payments.
Thomas Carden Noad, Ensign.....	429	2	85	429	2	85							Rupees 30 91, have been paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
A. D. Græme, Lieut. [redacted] C.....	7374	0	51	3300	0	13	3885	3	76	188	0	62	
George Marsha[redacted]apt. 3d L. C....	5784	0	65	4796	2	92	675	3	50	311	2	23	
James Hay, Ensign B. N. I.....	1827	0	42	1827	0	42							Rupees 2 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
Miss Ann Grant, of Bombay British Subject	444	2	81	439	1	68				5	1	13	Rupees 5 0 53 paid to Creditors and added to the payments, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to several Creditors.
Henry Frederick Dent, Esquire, C. S...	11771	2	86	11452	3	79				318	3	07	Rupees 301 2 28 paid to Creditors and added to the payments, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to several Creditors.
George Challen, Capt. B. N. I.....	72558	2	40	71086	3	36	1469	1	22	2	1	82	
Elizabeth Mitchell, Widow of John Mitchell.....	8826	0	07	1186	3	61	7639	0	46				
G. R. Lyons, Lieutenant....	779	3	86	537	2	56				204	1	30	Rupees 38 1 24 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments, and the balance in the hands of the Administrator is the Amount of dividend due to Captain Brett.
William Gordon, Esquire, C. S.....	836	1	61	171	0	60	506	3	61	158	1	40	1 Miniature, 1 Purse, and 1 Gilt Box, with the Administrator.
James Paul, Lieutenant....	644	3	11	486	3	99	157	3	12				
John Whitaker, Lieutenant..	1299	3	73	1299	3	73							Rs. 22 3 75 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
James Marjoribanks, Lieut...	2501	1	94	2498	3	43				2	2	51	Rupees 334 0 36 paid to the Creditors, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Thomas Worley.
James Jeremiah Robinson, Lieut. of Marine.....	22788	3	53	22413	1	49				375	2	04	This amount in the last Schedule is stated to be due to John Carry, but who appears to have been paid; and therefore this sum will have to be made over to Messrs. Forbes and Co., the Attornies of Robert Robinson, the Father and Administrator of the deceased.
George B. Bellassis, Lieut.-Col...	16366	1	05	16366	1	05							Rupees 735 0 05, to Creditors and added to the payments.
Robert Whitcomb, Sub-Conductor....	13377	0	54	10283	2	02	3093	2	52				The balance in the hands of the Accountant General is the amuont of of a Legacy due to Nathaniel Witcomb, one of the children of the deceased.
Richard Phillips, Ensign....	1605	1	37	1595	1	37				10	0	0	The balance in the Administrator's hands is the amount of a claim due to the Estate of the late E. C. Anderson.
William Troup, Assistant Surgeon....	4955	0	93	4110	2	98				844	1	95	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Joseph Coppac, Lieutenant Thomas Elwon and Coodadad.
Thomas Moore.....	1378	1	83	384	3	24	993	2	59				
F. A. Arnaud, Ensign....	1296	1	01	1226	2	03				69	2	98	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to Lieutenant G. McIntosh.
Charles Torin, Lieut. of 2d Regt..	4125	0	07	4125	0	07							Rupees 578 0 26, received on the 24th day of July 1834 from Messrs Remington and Co., and after deducting the usual charges divided the balance Rupees 547 0 65 among the simple contract Creditors and added to the payments.
Charles Pavin, Lieutenant....	327	2	18	326	2	62				0	3	56	Rupees 5 2 99 paid to Creditors, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to the Estate of the late E. C. Anderson.
H. S. K. Christopher, Ensign....	920	2	35	920	2	35							Rupees 43 0 32 paid to a Creditor, and added to the payments.
Richard Thomas Lowes....	7523	3	54	7464	3	93				58	3	61	Rupees 165 3 38 paid to Creditors, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to several Creditors.
George P. Taylor, Capt....	751	3	44	745	3	70				5	3	74	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to Francisco Portuguese.
Mrs. Rose Mary Myers,....	4781	1	0	473	3	52	4307	1	48				Rupees 128 3 55 paid to Bond Creditors and added to the payments.
Alexander Adamson, Captain of Pension Est....	723	2	04	723	2	04							
George Cadenhead, of Bombay British Subject..	2024	1	76	792	1	65	1226	3	28	5	0	83	
James Stanley Quin, of Bombay British Subject.	1745	2	62	401	3	92	1343	2	70				
Edward Kenny, Lieutenant Colonel....	1790	3	36	382	0	40	1408	2	96				
Robert Anderson, Esquire, Civil Service..	3928	2	56	479	1	37	3449	1	19				
Francis Tomkins, of Bombay British Subject...	19057	3	93	13529	3	84	5528	0	09				The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of claim due to Vincent de Santor.
Alexander E. Hamilton, Esquire, C. S.. ..	4933	3	30	4917	3	30				16	0	00	
George. F. Madden, Lieut. H. M. 65th Regt.,..	1326	0	88	855	2	34	470	2	54				
James Arthur, Lieutenant, Bombay Marine.	14308	2	96	7830	2	34	6478	0	62				
George Whigham, Surgeon....	18193	3	37	17289	3	87	903	3	50				The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to the Estates of the late R. F. Hereford and Duncan Cameron.
John Adam Walsh, Lieutenant..	1063	2	82	951	1	84				112	0	98	
James Pooley Boswell, Do....	4644	2	57	4174	0	69	470	1	88				Quarters 2 due to Administrator.
Edmund T. Jones, Do..	3024	0	53	2564	2	52	406	0	01				Rupees 35 3 69 due to Administrator.
George Heme, Captain, Bombay Marine.....	21518	2	47	20894	1	43	660	0	73				
Ferdinand Price, Lt.....	17009	0	95	15847	0	30	1146	1	44	15	3	21	
William Croft Greenway, Lieut. of B'bay Marine.	7786	3	21	4067	3	10	3719	0	11				The balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to the Estate of the late Duncan Cameron.
Thomas Duff, Midshipman.....	430	0	46	429	1	78				0	2	68	
Charles Goodburn, Lieut....	1477	3	79	585	0	86	892	2	93				
Walter Scott, Assistant Surgeon.....	5688	0	72	5217	2	80	470	1	92				
John Zigler, Midshipman..	667	0	65	665	1	90				1	2	75	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to the Estate of the late Duncan Cameron.
Charles J. Maillard, Captain....	18086	1	98	15931	3	93	2242	1	59				Rupees 87 3 54 are due to Administrator.
Luke Raddam Home, Captain.....	1168	3	96	347	1	18	822	2	78				Rupees 1 0 0 due to Administrator.
John McIntyre, Captain..	6391	0	52	5055	0	70	1099	0	51	236	3	31	
George Clarke, Lieut..	5877	1	32	4574	3	36				1302	1	96	Rupees 90 0 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Turwady Visnooram, Ensign J. B. Rind and to the Estates of Captain R. Rose and Lieutenant J. F. Rebenack.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1834.			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General exclusive of Current Interest from 1st May 1834.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs	qrs.	Rs	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	
Francis Smith, Lieut...	915	3	51	915	3	51							Rupees 40 2 04, paid to Bond Creditors and added to the payment.
Robert Webb, Ditto	1328	3	59	1328	3	59							Rs. 245 1 75 paid to Bond Creditors and added to the payments.
Edward Burgess, Ditto	1773	2	67	1773	2	67							1 Silver Watch, 1 Seal, and one Key with the Administrator.
James Finlay, Captain	1583	2	10	1583	2	10							Rupees 1193 0 67, distributed among the simple contract creditors, and added to the payments.
Walter Stewart, Lieut...	1143	2	41	346	1	98	798	0	43				Rupee 1 due to Administrator.
G. W. Walker, Ensign	939	0	74	455	0	43	484	0	31				
Thomas Westfold, Conductor	398	2	09	264	3	27	133	2	82				Balance in the hands of the accountant general is the amount of two third shares due to the infant child of the said deceased; the widow having received one third of the residue of the said estate.
William Cooke, Esquire, C. S...	2397	2	39	2276	2	18				121	0	21	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Damother Heerajee of Cutch.
H. S. Bourchier, Ensign	1100	0	99	392	0	25	708	0	74				
William Anthony Jones, Esquire, C. S	57004	1	31	50453	3	91	5648	2	35	901	3	05	Since filing the last Schedule Rs. 1185 0 02 have been received from Fe. rozeshaw Dhunjeeshaw of Surat, and the Executor of John Yeates; and Rupees 653 2 30 paid to a Creditor, and added to the payment; the balance in the hands of the Adm. and the amount in the hands of the accountant general will have to be further distributed among the deceased's creditors.
J. C. Peyton, Lieutenant	3023	2	34	2828	2	19				195	0	15	The balance in the hands of the administrator, is the amount of a Regimental claim preferred by Captain M. Shaw of the 5th Regiment N. I. and a debt of Vincent de Santor.
Henry Wilks, Ditto	2112	2	64	2053	2	61				59	0	03	The balance in the hands of the administrator, is the amount of dividend due to Captain James Scott.
H. O'Reilly, Quarter Master Serjeant	2505	0	71	393	1	36	2113	3	35				Rupees 2 due to Administrator.
William Davidson, Conductor	716	1	32	186	2	00	530	3	32				Rupee 1 due to Administrator.
John Sterling, Lieut. H. H. Nizams' Service	7394	1	11	6753	2	22				640	2	89	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to Ram Narayan Sowkar and Bemraz Sowkar residing at Aurungabad.
John Watts, Captain	14298	3	11	14132	3	21				165	3	90	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Messrs George Gordon and Co.
Mrs. Mary Marion,	5402	2	35	789	0	80	4613	1	55				
George Dunn, Ensign	598	3	69	290	1	52	308	2	17				
Daniel O'Keeffe, Pensioner	972	1	42	397	3	98	574	1	44				1 Gold Broken Broach with the Administrator.
Mr. James Howe	673	1	76	419	2	45	253	3	31				1 Silver Watch, 1 Sea, and two Keys, with the Administrator.
Richard Swinton, Captain	7509	0	33	7212	3	29				296	1	04	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the late firm of Palmer and Co., of Hydrabad.
D. J. Davies, Lieutenant	930	1	16	335	3	34	595	1	82				Rupee 1 due to Administrator.
Mrs. Mary Mascarine, *alias* Whitcomb	2175	2	75	1967	1	12	208	1	63				The sum in the hands of the Accountant General is the amount to which Nathaniel Whitcomb, one of the children of the deceased, is entitled.
Martin French, Esquire	8361	0	92	651	3	94	7709	0	98				
James Johnson, Troop Quarter Master	1250	2	63	902	3	15	347	3	48				The amount in the hands of the Accountant General is two thirds of the residue of the deceased's estate, due to the deceased's child.
C. R. W. Jones, Lieutenant	1923	3	21	1823	0	41				100	2	80	Rupees 106 was received from the Military Accountant General on the 17th day of September; 1834 and after deducting the usual charges, the balance Rupees 100 2 80 will have to be divided amongst the deceased's Creditors.
Mr George Bell	199	3	16	92	1	13	25	1	51	82	0	52	The balance in the hands of the administrator due to Mr. John Bourchier and Mr. Bell, a Boatswain.
John Wye, Assistant Surgeon	539	2	20	539	2	20							Rupees 160 2 15 paid to Creditors and added to the payments.
John Waite Hockin, Ensign	703	2	95	703	2	95							Rupees 83 0 20 paid to Creditors and added to the payments.
Benjamin Gerrans, formerly a Major	3908	1	58	1745	3	98	2162	1	60				
Alexander Bertram, Assistant Surgeon	2420	2	59	418	2	44	2002	0	15				3 Boxes Surgical Instruments and 1 Leather Case with the Administrator.
W. J. Graham, Esquire, C. S	6429	1	57	6429	1	57							Rupees 651 0 99 remitted to W. S. Boyd, Esquire, collector of Candeish, to be paid to several Creditors in his district.
Herbert Pugh, Esquire	20070	0	56	20070	0	56							Rupees 21 3 30 paid to Creditors and added to the payments.
George Hancock, Ensign	1158	3	30	407	1	98	751	1	32				
Samuel Hallifax, Captain	46457	3	26	44772	3	72	1752	1	54				Rupees 67 2 0 due to Administrator.
Robert Gibbs, Captain	53005	1	74	53005	1	74							Rupees 781 2 21 paid to the Honorable Company's Solicitor on account of a Judgment against the deceased's estate, and added to the payments.
Jonathan Perrin, Lieut.	7597	1	24	7302	2	03	294	3	21				Rupees 488 1 94 paid to Messrs Forbes and Co., the Attornies of William Perrin the Brother and Legatee named in the Will. The balance in the hands of the accountant general is the amountof a Legacy due to Suckina.
Samuel Love, Assistant Surgeon	6375	2	95	564	0	64	5811	2	31				
Peter Risdon, Lieut. Madras Est.	3676	1	37	2925	1	91	750	3	46				
C. W. Black, Capt. Do.	6421	1	10	6421	1	10							Rupees 203 3 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
James Nish, Lieut. Bombay Marine	364	0	00	364	0	00							Rupees 4 2 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
John Edward Watts, Lieut. Madras Est.	3941	1	79	476	3	31	3464	2	48				
Richard Harrison, Captain	3474	0	69	3411	3	02				62	1	67	Rupees 28 2 80 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments, and the balance is due to several other Creditors.
William Clements, Lt. Bombay Marine	293	2	0	293	2	0							Rupees 25 0 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
John Warner, Assistant Surgeon	7467	3	77	6970	1	24	497	2	53				Rupees 5 0 95 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
Margaret Gordon, Widow	295	0	28	259	1	60	35	2	68				
James Smith, late Bailiff of the Sheriff of Bombay	313	2	70	162	2	21	151	0	49				1 Silver Watch and Key with the Administrator.
G. Lamb, Esquire	504	2	03	62	2	55	441	3	48				
F. F. N. B. V. B. Fortune, Lieutenant	3586	3	82	3273	3	13				313	0	69	Since filing the last Schedule Rupees 505 3 81 have been received from Messrs. Remington and Co., and Rupees 694 0 10, paid to Creditors, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Jagasett Sowkar. 5 Seals, 2 Rings, 1 Box containing Card Counters, 2 Watch Rings and 1 Finger Ring, &c., with the Administrator.
Nathaniel Castleton Maw, Lieutenant Colonel	4424	3	12	540	0	66	4150	0	23				Rupees 265 1 77 due to Administrator.
William McDonnell, Lieutenant	2557	1	27	1863	3	06	675	3	50	17	2	71	
John Lyall, Lieutenant Colonel	48863	2	80	44275	1	92	4584	1	95	3	2	93	
John Crew, Lieutenant	1676	0	88	982	2	67	675	3	50	17	2	71	
William Chisholm, Lieutenant Madras N. I.	784	3	52	173	2	68	587	2	88	23	1	96	
James Lawrie, Lieutenant	1632	1	67	227	0	01	1405	1	66				
Robert Shepherd, Captain	18485	1	63	17011	0	59	1469	1	22	4	3	82	
Robert Vincent Kennett, Lieutenant	5146	1	04	4452	2	33	675	3	50	17	3	21	
James Morrison, Assistant Surgeon	784	3	52	190	3	43	594	0	09				
John Stewart, Captain	1569	2	42	376	0	08	1175	1	77	18	0	57	
Henry Dampier, Lieutenant	4268	1	23	4144	3	60	92	0	67	31	0	96	
Charles Round Bacon, Cornet	1031	2	60	952	0	72				79	1	88	Rupees 10 0 46 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments, leaving balance in the hands of the Administrator due to J. Alexander, Esquire of Madras.
Francis Pelly, Lieutenant	4731	1	18	4731	1	18							Rupees 151 1 75 paid to a Creditor, and Rupees 3 0 40 the charge of Cooly hire, and the charge of filing and registering subsequent accounts have been added to the payments.
William Ash,	3312	1	18	1513	1	89	1798	3	29				1 Writing Desk, 1 Silver Watch, 1 Chain, 2 Seals, 2 Watch Keys, 1 gilt Watch, 1 Ring and 1 Gold Locket, &c. with the Administrator.
Edward Freeman Edwards, Lieutenant Colonel	12523	3	83	9507	2	66	2938	2	45	77	2	72	
Henry William Sealy, Lieutenant Colonel	15885	1	15	12869	3	98	2938	2	45	76	2	72	
George Martin, late a Chaplain	19873	1	0	19873	1	0							Rupees 93 2 0 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co., as the Attornies of the deceased's children, and added to the payments.
John Frederick Soilleux, Captain	25182	0	18	25182	0	18							Rupees 1460 0 53 have been paid to Messrs. Leckie & Co, on account of J. N. Soilleux, the Father and Administrator of the said deceased in England.
Charles Thompson, Seaman	3	3	0	0	3	82	2	3	18				
Thomas Bowman, Ditto	8	0	0	1	3	97	6	0	03				
David Kane, Ditto	14	1	33	2	1	96	11	3	37				
Thomas Rodgrave, Ditto	23	3	0	6	0	25	17	2	75				
William Robert, Ditto	3	1	23	0	2	43	2	2	80				
Thomas Jones, Ditto	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79				
William Jones, Ditto	13	3	50	2	2	71	11	0	79				1 Ivory Case with Papers with the Administrator.
Charles Padmore, Ditto	0	2	85	0	0	52	0	2	33				
Thomas Kelly, Ditto	10	0	30	1	3	42	8	0	88				
William Chown, Ditto	0	1	90	0	0	34	0	1	56				
John Burnes, Ditto	0	1	90	0	0	34	0	1	56				
William Pitt, Ditto	0	3	80	0	0	70	0	3	10				
Timothy Callaghan, Ditto	2	3	40	0	2	09	2	1	31				
Stephen Learmouth, Ditto	2	1	50	0	1	74	1	3	76				
Daniel Wardly, Ditto	3	2	25	0	2	61	2	3	64				
John Ritchie, Ditto	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79				
John Schelling, Ditto	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79				
William Hutchinson, Ditto	2	3	10	0	2	04	2	1	06				
John Smith, Ditto	3	3	95	0	2	93	3	1	02				
Peter Bean, Ditto	1	2	55	0	1	19	1	1	36				

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1834.			Amount Paid.			Amount with the Accountant General exclusive of Current Interest from 1st May 1834.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	Rs	qrs.	Rs.	
Henry Reilly, Seaman	3	0	15	0	2	23	2	1	92				
William Gilling, Ditto	3	1	15	0	2	41	2	2	74				
John Steven, Ditto	0	1	90	0	0	34	0	1	56				
Robert Wilson, Ditto	2	0	45	0	1	54	1	2	91				
Leonard Turner, Ditto	2	1	25	0	1	70	1	3	55				
James McFyden, Ditto	9	1	90	1	2	96	7	2	94				
Philip Ellinson, Ditto	0	2	85	0	0	51	0	2	34				
William Lelly, Gunner	62	1	0	15	1	94	46	3	06				
Henry Clarke, Steward	8	2	15	1	2	78	6	3	37				
John William, Quarter Master	8	1	60	1	2	69	6	2	91				
John Ballon, Conductor	1	2	65	0	1	19	1	1	46				
William Grisby, Ditto	0	3	80	0	0	69	0	3	11				
Richard Gastile, Garrison Band	0	1	90	0	0	34	0	1	56				
Mrs. Thompson,	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79				
Henry Dixon,	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79				
Charles Frith,	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79				
Padro,	2	3	25	0	2	06	2	1	19				
Thomas Briggs, Lieutenant	5699	0	26	3496	1	92	2202	2	34				
Joseph Smith, formerly a Capt.	1512	2	19	357	0	31	1155	1	88				
Vincent Cameron, Lieut. M. Establishment	1647	3	95	1267	1	44	380	2	51				
W. S. Nettlefold, Lieut	1143	3	12	191	2	22	928	3	66	23	0	24	
Charles William Evans, late of Bombay, Gentleman	1232	3	12	1223	3	12				9	0	0	Rupees 37 2 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments. The balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to Hamals.
George Grant, Capt	14736	3	23	1916	1	16	13268	2	64				Rupees 54 0 0 have been paid to the deceased's Child and added to the payments, and Rs. 448 0 57 are due to Administrator.
Joaquim Pereira,	0	0	95	0	0	16	0	0	79	0	0	0	
William Byrne, Conductor	201	1	33	200	2	67				0	2	66	Rupees 5 3 54 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments: the balance in the hands of the Administrator due to the estate of J. H. Bennet.
Francis W. Jones, Esquire C. S.	2995	2	84	2985	3	44				9	3	40	The Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the Amount of wages due to the deceased's servants.
Charles Holroyd, Captain	10052	3	36	10037	2	75				15	0	61	The balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Hingooly.
Thomas Stewart, Assistant-Surgeon	1614	1	82	742	3	82	871	2	0				1 Prayer Book with the Administrator.
Molyneux Dalrymple, Captain H. M. 40th Regt.	445	3	54	57	1	34	388	2	20				
Anthony Hammond, Esquire	19520	1	76	19393	3	1				126	2	75	Rupees 4,194 0 49, paid to Creditors and added to the payments. The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividends due to several Creditors.
David Hardie, late Comr. of the Ship Cornwallis,	28212	1	37	28212	1	37							Rupees 90 0 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
Thomas Beddoe, Conductor	457	0	12	112	0	80	344	3	32				Rupees 53 0 0 paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
Archibald Campbell, late a Chaplain	2855	0	15	2182	2	33	672	1	82				Rupees 1,740 1 39, paid to Creditors and added to the payments. 1 Silver Watch, 3 Seals, 1 Chain, &c. with the Administrator.
Stephen J. Neave, late of Bombay British Subt	458	3	0	458	3	0							Rupees 15 0 70, paid to Ruttonjee Hormusjee Modey for House Rent and added to the payments.
Edward Owen, Assistant-Surgeon	3938	1	50	3938	1	50							Rupees 1.963 0 74, paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Edward Owen, the Father and Administrator of the said deceased in England and added to the payments.
Reverend T. D. Pettinger,	945	3	09	945	3	09							Rupees 749 3 79, paid to the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Carr, D. D., on account of T. B. Pettinger, the Father of the said deceased.
C. W. Down, Midshipman	1519	2	34	793	1	22	726	1	12				1 Silver Watch with the Administrator.
Richard Bellions, Serjeant Major	135	2	61	24	1	14	111	1	47				
Patrick Crichton, late of Bombay Gentleman	2194	0	05	2178	2	90				15	1	15	Rupees 11 3 18, paid to a Creditor and added to the payments, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Nasserwanjee Eduljee, and Nursoo Hamal. 1 Broken Silver Watch with the Administrator.
William Moore, late Master at Arms	186	1	0	39	0	10	147	0	90				
Mary Minney, Widow	300	3	89	38	1	07	262	2	82				
J. L. Edwards, Ensign	863	0	91	239	2	26	623	2	65				
J. J. Browne, Ensign	442	1	84	359	3	80	82	2	04				Rupees 44 1 66, have been paid to a Creditor and added to the payments.
Frederick Browning, of Bombay British Subject	190	1	05	163	0	52	27	0	53				
T. W. Pitcher, Midshipman	351	3	23	336	2	81	15	0	42				1 Silver Watch, 1 Seal, &c., with the Administrator.
Henry Shaw, Gunner	114	0	62	39	3	39	59	3	39	14	1	84	Amount in the hands of the Administrator due to Antone, the deceased's Servant.
William Fleming, of Bombay British Subject	161	2	13	27	1	27	134	0	86				1 Silver Watch, 1 Gold Chain, 1 Gold Seal and 1 Key with the Administrator.
Robert George King, Lieutenant.	5405	3	58	3773	3	42	1632	0	16				Since filing the last Schedule Rupees 1,730 0 13 have been received from the Bombay Laudable Society, and Rupees 1,698, 2 01 paid to Creditors and added to the payments.
Ralph Sillar, Captain	5963	2	92	3475	1	37	2269	3	55	218	2	0	Since filing the last Schedule Rupees 463 3 09 paid into the hands of the Accountant General to the credit of the deceased's Estate, and Rupees 523 paid to Captain Henry Sandwith of the 8th Regiment N. I. amount of a Mess claim, leaving a balance in the hands of the Administrator due to other Creditors.
John Steven, Esquire, Civil Service	5919	3	90	5919	3	90							1 Writing Desk, 1 Portfolio, 1 Parcel of Eye Glasses, and 1 Box containing a few small Trinkets, with the Administrator.
Mackenzie Baigrie, Assistant Surgeon	3349	2	76	3349	2	76							Rupees 2,923 0 67 paid to Messrs. Leekie and Co., Attornies of A. Baigrie and George Baigrie, the Father and Brother of the deceased,
James Craig, Lieutenant	2412	0	33	430	0	35	1955	1	29	26	2	69	
James Owen, Capt. of the Country Sea Service.	12298	3	84	975	3	80	11323	0	04				
Mrs. Susannah Le nora Thompson, Widow of Lieutenant George William Thompson	844	1	77	844	1	77							Rupees 443, 2 39 paid to Creditors and added to the payments.
Thomas Holloway, a British Subject	433	1	24	347	1	0				86	0	24	Rupees 79 0 44 have been paid to the Creditors and added to the payments. 1 Silver Watch, and a few small Trinkets with the Administrator.
Mr. Richard Beck,	2263	2	32	318	0	70	1843	3	16	101	2	46	Rupees 206 2 50 paid to H. E. Southouse Esquire, his taxed Bill of Costs for obtaining Letters of Administration, and added to the payments.
W. Geddes, Lieutenant	308	1	51	43	3	16	0	0	0	264	2	35	Rupees 70 3 06 paid to a Creditor, and Rupees 73 charges for passing Administrator's account, added to the payments. 1 Tin Box with Papers with the Administrator.
Joseph Hugh Mills Luyken, Captain	3361	0	61	685	3	57	2607	0	85	7	0	19	
Robert Hurle, Captain	710	0	61	354	3	28	350	0	00	5	1	33	Rupees 68 2 0 charges for passing Administrator's account added to the payments.
H. J. Milford, Lieutenant Madras Establishment.	3791	3	72	2195	0	27	1537	2	56	59	0	89	
John Kaye, Esquire	3644	1	20	3425	0	29				219	0	91	A Government Promissory Note of 4 per cent Loan No. 148 of 26 3 of 1832 | 33 for Sa. Rs. 56,000 is deposited with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, for the purpose of remitting the Interest thereof to Mrs. Kaye, the Widow of the deceased,
Francis Hales, Quarter Master of His Majesty's 40th Regiment	5202	2	99	5202	2	99							Rupees 4,309 3 70 paid for regimental and simple contract debts, and added to the payments.
Mrs. Elizabeth Holloway	902	3	54	369	0	53	500	0	00	33	3	01	Rupees 148 1 0 received since the the last Schedule from Eduljee Cursetjee Sons, being amount of Sale of Effects. Rupees 78 1 65 paid Register's charge of passing account and added to the payments. 1 Silver Watch, &c. with the Administrator.
R. S. Frampton, Esquire, Civil Service	1103	2	13	282	0	66	810	2	08	10	3	39	Rupees 71 0 0 paid charges of passing account, and added to the payments.
James Ainslie Crosby, Captain	297	0	88	243	2	34	0	0	0	53	2	54	Rupees 1 2 0 paid Registrer's charges of filing and registering Inventory; 1 Gold Watch, 1 Gold Key, 1 Silver Watch Guard Chain, and 1 small leather Trunk with papers with the Administrator.
Frederick Alexander Corsar, Esquire, C. S.	1657	2	81	299	0	58	1360	0	23				
H. Forbes, Lieutenant	528	1	07	66	1	60	460	0	00	1	3	47	Rupees 8 3 39 paid Administrator's Commission and charges of filing and registering Inventory, and added to the payments.
Lennox John Frederick, Captain	5304	2	55	490	0	42	4814	1	66	00	0	47	
George Gray, Assistant Surgeon	2821	2	50	363	3	07	2389	1	43	68	2	0	Rupees 1 2 0 paid Register's charge of filing and registering Inventory and added to the payments. 1 Silver Watch, 1 Gold Chain, 2 Seals, 1 Key, &c. with the Administrator.
Thomas Sydenham Kennedy, Lieut.	3738	1	66	422	3	52	3245	0	60	70	1	54	Rupees 106 0 62 paid amount of Retrenchment, besides Administrator's commission, and added to the payments.
Alexander Moir, Lieutenant	2551	0	57	350	3	52	2128	2	14	71	2	91	Rupee, 1 2 0 paid Register's charges of filing and registering Inventory, and added to the payments.
William McDonald, Captain	6581	1	83	914	2	29	5663	2	70	3	0	84	
Benjamin Philipson, Assistant Surgeon	154	3	95	33	0	97				121	2	98	1 Printing Box with the Administrator.
Mr. Francis Price	275	2	53	158	3	24				116	3	29	Rupees 12 1 10 paid charge of application, and Administrator's commission, and added to the payments.
William Robertson, Ensign	89	3	98	23	3	73				66	0	25	Rupees 10 1 75 paid Editor's Bill of Advertisement and added to the payments.
Henry Sutton, Lieutenant	1254	1	78	305	0	86	874	3	40	74	1	52	Rupees 1 2 15 paid Retrenchment and charges of filing and registering Inventory, and added to the payments.
Howell Powell, Surgeon	39125	2	78	39125	2	78							Rupees 1569 0 34 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attornies of W. Powell Esquire, the Brother and residuary Legatee, named in the Will of the deceased.
Charles Best, Seaman	8	2	48	1	1	46	00	0	0	7	1	02	
Mr. R. H. Ullythorn	69	1	85	11	2	61	00	0	0	57	3	24	
Mr. J. S. Newton	3	3	20	0	2	44	00	0	0	3	0	76	
Mr. Edward Dillon	29	0	75	4	2	64	00	0	0	24	2	11	
J. Stevens, Serjeant	108	0	0	17	1	10	00	0	0	90	2	90	
William Webster, Captain	364	2	23	42	2	82	320	0	0	1	3	41	
Mr. F. B. McAulay	67	2	30	10	3	13	00	0	0	56	3	17	
William Dent, Esquire Civil Service	6433	0	25	541	0	36	5855	0	0	36	3	89	1 Tin Box with Trinkets and 2 Boxes unopened to be sent to the deceased's Father in England, with the Administrator.
John Jackson, Serjeant	51	2	16	18	2	91	00	0	0	32	3	25	
[illegible]	3105	3	16	3103	0	33	00	0	0	2	2	83	

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SECOND APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1835.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest up to the 30th April 1834.			Amount Paid.			Amount with the Accountant General exclusive of Current Interest from 1st May 1834.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs	qr.	Rs.	Rs	qr	Rs.	Rs	qr.	Rs.	Rs	qr.	Rs.	
Mr G. W. Blachley..	70	2	85	11	1	12				59	1	73	2 Silver Spoons with the Administrator.
Mr. S. J. M. Thompson....	65	1	10	30	1	65	0	0	0	34	3	45	
George Stevenson, Seaman....	12	1	92	1	3	98	0	0	0	10	1	94	
Thomas Winteringham, Ditto....	12	1	92	1	3	98	0	0	0	10	1	94	
Thomas Robinson, Ditto.....	12	1	92	1	3	98	0	0	0	10	1	94	
Thomas Jones, Ditto....	12	1	92	1	3	98	0	0	0	10	1	94	
Jacob Clocke, Ditto....	12	1	92	1	3	98	0	0	0	10	1	94	
Peter Frederick, Ditto....	12	1	92	1	3	98	0	0	0	10	1	94	
Henry Gray, Esquire, Civil Service....	2616	3	06	974	1	68	2100	0	0				Rupees 457 2 62 due to Administrator. 5 Seals, 1 Locket, 1 Pin and Silver Belt, with the Administrator.
Mr. George Luych Cotton.	588	3	43	65	2	58	380	0	0	143	0	85	1 Silver Watch, &c., with the Administrator.
Charles S. Hodges, Ensign, ...	738	3	25	265	1	76	400	0	0	73	1	49	
A. Murray, Assistant Surgeon.....	778	0	75	266	0	63	425	0	0	87	0	12	
James Kettlewell, Esquire.....	7562	0	63	7562	0	63							Rupees 3460 0 26 received on the 16th April, 1834, from the Bomb Laudable Society, and after deducting the usual charges, the balance Rupe 3285 2 0 paid to Messrs. Adam Skinner and Co., on account of John Wal beoff and Thomas Skinner, the Executors of the said deceased.
T. Percival, Ensign....	1413	1	97	280	3	69	1000	0	0	132	2	28	1 Silver Watch, 1 Seal, 1 Ring and 1 Key, delivered to Messrs. Remingto and Co.
F. N. Vaillant, Lieutenant....	3848	3	69	417	1	77	3300	0	0	131	1	92	
William Heneage Dyke, Esquire, Civil Service..	2034	1	55	311	3	87	1125	0	0	597	1	68	Rupees 432 (part of Rupees 597 1 68) received on the 9th of October; s to be paid into the hands of the Accountant General to the credit of the Estat 1 Tin Box unopened with the Administrator.
H. C. Heath, Assistant Surgeon....	763	2	06	104	0	70	660	0	0				Quarters 2 64 due to Administrator. 1 Writing Desk with private papers and 1 Tin case wich Silver Epaulets, with the Administrator.
G. L. Rigby Midshipman..	340	0	79	40	3	06	299	0	0	0	1	73	
E. C. W. Parry Lieutenant.	541	1	76	371	0	03	1100	0	0	70	1	73	
J. Montgomery, Lieutenant....	649	0	50	101	2	82	550	0	0				Rupees 2 2 32 due to Administrator.
C. H. Brown, Lieutenant	1274	3	31	276	2	96	995	0	0	3	0	35	
David Shaw, Surgeon..	1055	0	15	273	3	0	700	0	0	81	1	15	
Mr. George Llewellin, ...	760	0	0	369	3	50	450	0	0				Rupees 59 3 50 due to Administrator.
J. C. Bowater Lieutenant	1208	1	85	284	1	94	904	0	0	19	3	91	
James Stedman, Assistant Surgeon....	835	2	15	279	1	96				556	0	19	Rupees 532 0 96 (part of Rupees 556 0 19) received on the 18th of Oc tober, and to be paid into the hands of the Accountant General to the credi of the Estate.
John Burnett, Esquire, Civil Service..	0	0	0	231	2	0							Rupees 231 2 0 due to Administrator.
Martin McLaughl n....	0	2	37	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	1	99	
John Smith..	0	1	90	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	1	60	
Peter McCally, Seaman.....	0	1	90	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	1	60	
William Cooper, late a Butcher.....	12	0	35	1	3	74	0	0	0	10	0	61	
George Richmond, Assistant Surgeon....	10	3	65	1	3	21	0	0	0	9	0	44	
Mr George C. Pulling....	68	3	90	41	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	90	
William Field	0	1	90	0	0	31	0	0	0				
John Eglacias....	0	1	90	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	1	59	
James Smith, Seaman....	21	0	20	3	1	67	0	0	0	17	2	53	
Mr. Henry Cavendish....	171	1	87	31	2	07	0	0	0	139	3	80	
John Bly, Assistant Surgeon....	952	3	85	952	1	14	0	0	0	0	2	71	
Arthur Crawford, Esquire, Civil Service.. ..	39306	1	17	39301	3	12				4	2	05	1 Silver Seal and 2 Books with the Administrator.
Thomas Norris....	48935	2	15	48934	2	54	0	0	0	0	3	61	
Frederick Ayrton, Esquire....	47576	1	75	47555	2	89	0	0	0	20	2	86	
W. G. Lewis, Lieutenant Madras Establishment.	229	3	72	226	3	08	0	0	0	3	0	64	
Robert McIntosh, Lieutenant Colonel	11732	2	93	11730	0	82	0	0	0	2	2	11	
John Hall, Lieutenant Assistant Auditor General	1303	2	02	1284	1	93	0	0	0	19	0	09	
John Gordon, Captain....	2226	0	67	333	3	23	1850	0	0	42	1	44	Silver Knives and Forks, Wine Tickets and Combs, with the Administrator.
Mr. Duncan Cameron....	0	0	0	0	3	50							Quarters 3 50 due to Administrator.
Thomas Flower, Esquire, Civil Service	0	0	0	240	0	0							Rupees 240 due to the Administrator. A Government Promissory Note of the 5 per Cent Loan, of 1825 | 26. No. 11956 for Sicca Rupees 60000 received from Messrs. Remington and Co. on the 8th of October, and with the Administrator.
A. N. Riddell, Captain.....	1401	2	39	343	3	56	1100	0	0				Rupees 42 1 17 due to Administrator.
J. L. Cameron, Assistant Surgeon.. ..	1193	1	66	288	2	93				904	2	73	The balance in the hands of the Administrator received on the 18th of October, and to be paid into the hands of the Accountant General to the credit of the Estate.
Thomas Britton, late an Assistant to the Collector of Custom in Guzerat.	0	0	0	299	1	39							Rupees 299 1 39 due to the Administrator. A Government 4 per Cent Promissory Note for Sicca Rupees 5000 received on the 9th of October and with the Administrator, and this Note will have to be disposed of in consequence of several claims filed against the Estate.
Robert Bateman Wilkins, Esquire.. ..	0	0	0	232	0	75	0	0	0				Rupees 232 0 75 due to Administrator.
E. H. Baber, Esquire, Civil Service..	0	0	0	226	0	25	0	0	0				Rupees 226 0 25 due to Administrator.
Sir Andrew McDowall, late a Major General of the Madras Establishment.	0	0	0	223	1	25	0	0	0				Rupees 223 1 25 due to Administrator.
J. B. Sealy, Captain....	78	3	10	13	0	25	0	0	0	65	2	85	
R. Stewart, Gunner....	38	1	95	6	0	58	0	0	0	32	1	37	
Henry West, Seaman..	25	2	50	4	0	89	0	0	0	21	1	61	
Alexander Vedotte, Ditto...	19	0	90	3	0	73	0	0	0	16	0	17	
Mr Edward Ware...	80	1	52	2	0	0	0	0	0	78	1	52	
John O'Brian, Seaman...	0	3	80	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	3	17	
George Pilcher, Ditto.	0	1	90	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	1	60	
John Godwell...	8	0	50	1	1	18	0	0	0	6	3	32	
William Rependale, Seaman..	9	3	85	1	2	39	0	0	0	8	1	46	
S. Bradburn, Private..	0	3	80	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	3	19	
John Harris, Seaman...	4	3	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	65	
H. A. Harvey, Captain..	413	2	05	383	1	80	0	0	0	30	0	25	

BOMBAY, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
22nd OCTOBER, 1834.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,
W. FENWICK,
Registrar.

SIMILAR SCHEDULE of Estates whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th, and 40th, and of 55th of late King.

Joseph Arratoon....	7905	1	11	1018	3	10	6876	3	48	9	2	53	3 Silver Rupees, 1 Gold Rupee, 1½ Copper Pice and 1 large Chest with Papers, with Administrator.
Meerjaun Shamier, (Ad Col. Bona.)	213910	3	90	16600	3	32	197310	0	58				Since filing the last Schedule Rupees 783 have been received from the Accountant General, and thereout Rs. 710 have been paid to Mr. Southouse for his taxed bill of costs, and Rupees 73 retained for charges incurred in passing the Administrator's Account.
Thomas Cooper, (Executor ex-officio)	5827	0	17	2831	0	64	2995	3	53				
John Yeates, (ditto) (ditto)	82810	2	64	82260	3	75				549	2	89	Rupees 1089 1 24 have been paid to simple contract Creditor's since filing the last Schedule and added to the payments, and the balance in the hands of the Executor is due to several other Creditors. 1 Blackwood Writing Desk with papers, 1 Teakwood Writing Desk, 2 Blackwood Chairs, &c. with the Executor.
Esperança Pereira, (Admr., with Will annexed)..	5620	1	92	4031	3	23	1588	2	69				
John Jas. Smith, Lt. Col. (Executor ex-officio)....	9495	1	19	9490	0	26				5	0	93	The Balance in the hands of the Executor is the amount of dividend due to Cursetjee Sorabjee, and 1 Tin Box with Papers with the Executor.
Mrs. Ann Mary, alias Lithgo, ...	138	3	50	106	3	58	21	3	12	10	0	80	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of Claim due to Minguel a Portuguese, and Marwady Hunsraz Azramul.
Cojah Cazar Gregorio, ...	137824	3	37	6952	1	40	130872	1	97				
Ragoonath Purshotum, (Ad. Col. Bona.).....	8	0	87	0	1	0				7	3	87	Several Jewels and other Articles with the Administrator.

BOMBAY, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
22nd OCTOBER, 1834.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

Exhibited in Court this 22nd day of November, 1834.
W. FENWICK,
Registrar.

W. FENWICK,
Registrar.

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